PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,543—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,132	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Andrevich	2,818	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE. ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	16th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 14, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,235	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Fleudin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	X	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 21st February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 18th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,119 tons, on or about 17th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

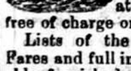
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	5,000	2nd March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 960.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 25th February, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. LANDAURA, 2,308 tons on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th February, 1899. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacob	17th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,276 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 14th February, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, PATENT MEDICINES, MEDICINE CHESTS AND SUNDRIES,

DOMESTIC REQUISITES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, SOAPS, PERFUMES, TOILET REQUISITES, ETC.

IT is of the last importance that such articles as Drugs and Medicines should be of undoubted purity, and the only way to ensure this is to purchase them of Vendors whose guarantee may be relied on. All the Dispensaries and Laboratories of TREACHER & Co. are in the charge of English Chemists, properly qualified by examination, and every thing sent out is guaranteed to be up to the standard required by the British Pharmacopœia.

ESTIMATES PREPARED.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR LARGE SUPPLIES.
DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS.....As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts.....As. 8 per lb.

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR FINE FRAGRANCE AND DELICATE TASTE,

COMBINED with perfect cleansing, antiseptic and purifying properties.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

holds the first position as a PERFECT DENTIFRICE and MOUTH WASH.

It should find a place upon the toilet of every person of REFINED TASTE.

Highly refreshing in use and most desirable when travelling—suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

Rs. 1-4 and 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NO WHISKEY

in the INDIAN MARKET SURPASSES

KEMP'S EDINA,

a blend of PURE OLD HIGHLAND MALT—at a Moderate Price, yet of IDEAL FLAVOUR and FRAGRANCE.

This WHISKEY has been before the Indian Public for many years and is recognised as of Sterling merit. It can be taken without fear of unpleasant after-effects.

Rs. 2-12 per Bottle.
Rs. 31-8 per Dozen.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEBILITY OF EVERY KIND

and from any cause can be successfully mastered and eventually cured by the use of

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A combination of the FINEST TONIC DRUGS and Chemicals known, including

DAMIANA, PHOSPHORUS and COCOA.

Its curative powers give it a remarkable command in all cases of Nervous Waste, Exhaustion, Brain-fag, etc., and it is a very Valuable Remedy for the use of business men who are always liable to "run down" and get "below-par" in the Indian Climate—Pleasant in flavour, it may be taken as a liqueur after meals.

A SAFEGUARD AND REMEDY IN ONE.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SMOKERS! TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO.'S

(*Late* MORAITI AND ALEVRA.)

CIGARETTES,

And we are sure you will not repent it.

Prices to suit all pockets.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4-4 per 100.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. FUCILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	30	22	10
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try ones only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES.

GOERZ-TRIEDER-BINOCULARS.

WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old-Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well-illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder-Binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments, and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good bincoular glass.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CORN REMOVER

Effectual, harmless, and painless; removes Corns without the patient noticing their departure. It is acknowledged daily by those who have tested its efficacy to be the best preparation yet introduced for the purpose ... ... Rs. a. 0 10

PREPARED ONLY BY

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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THACKER & CO., LD.,
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A POPULAR FRENCH AUTHOR.

DUMAS (Alexandre)... ...each vol. As. 12

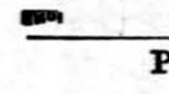
	Vols.
Les Blancs et les Bleus	3
La Bouille de la Comtesse Berthe ...	1
La Boule de Neige	1
Bric-a-Brac	1
Un Cadet de Famille...	3
Le Capitaine Pamphile	1
Le Capitaine Paul	1
Isaac Laquedem	2
Isabel de Baviere	2
Ivanhoe	2
Jacques Ortis	1
Jacquot sans Oreilles...	1
Jane	1
Les Louves de Machechoul	3
Madame de Chamblay	2
La Maison de Glace	2
Les Mariages du Pere Olifus ...	1
Les Medicis	1
Le Meneur de Loups...	1
Les Mille et un Fantomes	1
Les Morts Vont Vie	2
Une Nuit a Florence...	1
Pauline et Pascal Bruno	1
Un pays Inconnu	2
Le Page du duc de Savoie	2
Le Pere Gigogne	1
Le Pere la Ruine	1
Le Prince des Voleurs	2
Princesse de Monaco...	2
La Princesse Flora	1
La Route de Vincennes	1
La Regence	1
Robin Hood le Proscrit	2
Le Salteador	1
Salvator	5
La Sans-Felice	4
Souvenirs d'une Favourite	4
Les Stuarts	1
Sultanetta	1
Sylvandire	1
Le Testament de M. Chauvelin ...	1
Trois Maitres	1
Le Trou de l'Enfer	1

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE next CONCERT of the above Society will be held, in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, March 28th, at 9 P.M.

Symphony ....C Minor (No. 5)......................Beethoven.
By the Orchestra.
Cantata.............Schicksalslied (Song of Destiny).....Brahms.
For Chorus and Orchestra.
Cantata.............The Revenge......................Villiers Stanford.
For Chorus and Orchestra.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



THE S. S. "AMPHITRITE," 3,830 Tons, Captain G. Costanso, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY on or about the 1st April for Trieste.
Saloon passage by this Steamer to TRIESTE or VENICE, Rs. 375, 6 months return, Rs. 575.
For further particulars apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent, Bombay.

PRESUMPTIONS AND INFERENCES.

A note, based chiefly on Privy Council Judgments, on the Law as to Second Appeals in India.
BY
G. C. WHITWORTH.
BOMBAY :—COMBRIDGE & Co.
KARACHI :—JAMSHED & Co.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE following ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS will RUN DAILY on Week-Days between COLABA and BORIVLI on and from MONDAY next, the 20th instant :—

DOWN. Stations.		Spl.	Spl.	UP. Stations.		Spl.	Spl.
Colaba	D	8-40	20-15	Borivli............	D	7-10	10-20
Grant Road	D	8-55	20-31	Bandra	D	7-45	10-55
Bandra	D	9-21	20-58	Grant Road	D	8-12	11-12
Borivli............	A	9-56	21-31	Colaba	A	8-27	11-21

The Special Local Train now Leaving Colaba for Grant Road at 17-25 will run on to Bandra, running through Mahalakshmi, Parel and Elphinstone Road Stations, and the Local Special now leaving Colaba for Grant Road at 19-35 will be DISCONTINUED.

For further particulars of Timings, reference is invited to the notices exhibited at Local Stations.
C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th February 1899.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE "HELICAL" STYLOGRAPH will write a thousand words with one fill of ink. Warranted a perfect writing instrument. In polished vulcanite Ready for instant use. Rs. 3-8. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embrodiery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.—A Youth seeks EMPLOYMENT as an ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER or ASSISTANT LEDGER-KEEPER or a STORE-KEEPER. Apply "002," care of this paper.

A EUROPEAN LADY wants a SITUATION as a School Matron, Nursery Governess or Companion. County no objection. Address "No. 66," care of this Office.

LADIES *en route* to England are invited to inspect our Shirt Blouses, Latest Styles at very Moderate Prices. Fashionable Silk Ties and Bows to wear with same. —ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLORAL DECORATIONS for Wedding and other Festive occasions made by HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 25, Hornby Row.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street,—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

DEOLALI, a large BUNGALOW to LET, best site, a rich garden, fully furnished, thrice engaged by H. H. the Gaekwar, Rent exceedingly moderate, Apply H. N. LORD, Matheran, or A. N. LORD, 1st Marine Lane, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-6, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case, at Bandora.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have had a comfortable suite of Rooms, the Table has been liberal and the Manager I have always found most anxious to please. This Hotel has also the advantage of being more conveniently situated than any other on the Hill.—G. C. AITKEN."

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

PONY and CART, smart turn-out, WANTED. Address "D. J.," care of this Office.

CLERK.—WANTED, SITUATION in Commercial Office. Apply "M.," care of this Office.

KHANDALLA or LANOULI.—WANTED, Small BUNGALOW, for hot weather. Address "S," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

FLORAL PRESENTATIONS, Floral Bouquets, Wreaths, Flower Sprays, Baskets, ready and made to order. Apply HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view, at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5 4, For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, Illustrated sheets free.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.... per box	14	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	.... ,,	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.... ,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.... ,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				.... per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	.... ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	.... ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	.... ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	.... ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	.... ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	.... ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		.... ,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		.... ,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		.... ,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		.... ,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.............. ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE .... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE........... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... ,,	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE........ ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG............................. ,,	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE ;
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. SARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 81, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..............................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS....	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL,OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D' STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stocks shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazar the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of Gladstone handbags lady's and gent's dressing bags, albums, platedware glass table ornaments, Italian figures table ornaments and photo-frames, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, cutlery etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following.—

The property of an Army Medical Officer.—
One clinical microscope with immersion lens complete, boxes of prepared slides, harness, books wearing apparel etc.
1 case 2 new military saddles with girths.
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, glassware, crockery, &c.
1 D.-B. B.-L. rifle by George Smith, maker to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
1 open-faced keyless silver watch by John Jones, very little used.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ramdas Ruttonsey.—
D. B. 51 L. C. 110-112—4 bales each 60 pieces grey shirtings 35 by 37 1-2-38 yards.
D. B. 51 L. C. 114-118—5 bales each 60 pieces grey shirtings, 35 by 37 1-2-30 yards.
D. B. 51 L. C. 119-123—5 bales each 60 pieces grey shirtings, 35 by 37 1-2-38 yards.
D B 41 L C 75-76.. 2 bales each 60 pieces grey shirtings. 33 by 37 1-2 yards.
On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. City of Edinburg..
J A 31855-58...3 bales grey yarn No. 40s.
31819-21...3 bales grey yarn No. 34s.
Damaged by sea water.

AT 2-P.M.
1 surat buffalo with young calf giving 6 seers of milk at present.
A few pneumatic new and second hand bicycles.
1 strong-built victoria in good order.
1 double-seated brougham open on sides.
1 handsome dog cart.
1 serviceable office shigram,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Jehanghir Jamsetjee Colett.
1 English-built open phaeton and a pair of showy bay walers and double harness.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Mrs. Jane Marshall, consisting of diamond, sapphire and moonstone rings, diamond and pearl bracelets and brooches, gold wristlet with watch, gold and silver wristlets, gold necklace and locket, watch chain, gold sovereigns, leather dressing case, hair and cloth brushes, thermometer, and sundry articles.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the handsome and valuable blackwood and teakwood drawing-room and bed-room furniture, first-rate ebonized upright grand piano by Rose, nearly new, rich oil paintings and other pictures, gauze curtain, Indian carpet, etc., the property of A. CARON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the foot of the Bellasis Bridge, Tardeo, opposite the Maneckjee Petit Mill the very valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, rech crockry and glassware nearly new cottage piano by Schneider velvet piled carpet 16 by 20 ft full size slate billiardtable by Thurston with balls cues lamp, etc complete two D. B. Guns C spring vis-a-vis in good order powerful bay galloway harness telespope hall and hanging lamps, table ornaments etc the property of A. H. MUIR, Esq. Engineer. Manecky Petit Mills.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms,a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, suitable for horse.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler gelding, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Kathiawar cow and calf and 1 cow heifer.
By order of Mr. J. J. Collett and on account and risk of Mr. H. Blascheck—
1 second-hand victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES at Messrs. Abdool Rahman Mirza and Co.'s Stables, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, about 15 Arab horses suitable for riding and carriages, belonging to different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No 7, Harbour View Buildings near Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, very handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, Hinks and Ditmars hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussel and Cambay carpets, large Musical box, five pictures, sweet-toned Mahogany square piano, large cooking stove etc. etc., the property of C. E. ROSS Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Vienna confectioners, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, a sweet-toned cottage piano, by John Broadwood and Sons in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, large brussels and Persian carpets, pictures and oliographs &c., &c., the property of W. P. Cleary Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANIAN ROAD AND CAMATEEPOORA OR FORAS ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the Commercial Bank of India Limited. and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable properties, unless in the mean-time the same are disposed of by private contract.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 2964, new No. 8253, old survey No. 2099, and new survey No. 1246, under Tenure quit and ground rent and assessed in the books of the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6307, and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98, and 29, 31, 33, and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row, on or towards the south by Bappoo Khote Street, on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Malpa Moosa Kaka.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 2423 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements and premises consisting of a range of Chawls or buildings and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house situate at or near Kamatipura or the Cross Road, leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the North side of the said Kamatipura or Foras Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north partly by the Stables belonging to Oomer Jamal and partly by the property of Kamati Rajanna, on or towards the east partly by the property of Memon Hajee Adam Sidick, on or towards the south by the Foras Road leading to Grant Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Kamatti Rajanna and which said property is assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. Nos 2981-82 and Street Nos. 49,51.

Private offers for the purchase of the above properties or either of them are hereby invited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said Bank or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place two waggon load of barks cotton seeds in bags waste papers in docras, grain sweepings in bags burnt cotton in bales cotton waste in docras and sundry packages of iron etc., etc.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FRERE ROAD, MODY BAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Ruttonshaw Ardeshir Parakh and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Memon Oomer Peer Mahomed and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 17th October 1894, sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 4th proximo at 4 p.m. the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Imperial estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-three and three ninths square yards and bounded on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Hormusjee Framjee Warden on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Haji Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and Haji Hassum Tar Mahomed on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said trustees and on or towards the West by Frere Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are situate in the registration sub district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2849 and Street No. 113 and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai Solicitors at their office Oriental Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th February, 1899.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Ebrahim Sooba Bhownaari, a grocer, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction. THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th February 1899, at 3 p.m., at the insolvent's shop in Khulasi Chukla Cross Lane, consisting of coriander seeds mustard seeds, dry chillies, pepper, small scale, empty box, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th February, 1899.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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TOBACCONISTS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

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MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

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NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	4th	March	1899.
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

ADMISSION :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 2 Ladies ...Rs. 15
SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand and Enclosure only with tickets for 2 Ladies..........Rs. 12

DAY TICKETS.

Grand Stand and Enclosure, including admittance for 1 Lady ....Rs. 5
Private Paddock ....Re. 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. I. T. C., are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.
Application for SEASON TICKETS should be made to the Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.
DAY TICKETS will be sold at the Gate only.
N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for the EXTRA MEETINGS are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-29m., 5-4a. Low water, 9-52m., 10-25a.
The Plague Commission, Secretariat.
J. N. Petit Institute, special meeting, 5 p.m.
Bombay Graduates' Association, the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn's lecture on Higher Education in England and India, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Al fresco dance, G. I. P. Railway, Gymkhana.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF GANDEVI.—A correspondent wirtes :—Harrai Bapubhoy Desai, of Gandevi, died of pneumonia, at noon, on Wednesday after a sickness of three days' duration. He leaves two sons and a daughter. The high school and public institutions, and the bazaar also were closed for the day. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

ROBBED BY A NEW SERVANT.—Oomalal Bapoobhoy, of Shaik Memon Street, engaged a Hindu of the labouring class as a domestic servant on Wednesday. After serving his master for a couple of hours, the Hindu absconded, taking with him a gold watch and three gold studs, of the aggregate value of Rs. 250. The man is being sought for by the police.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL, MAZAGON.—Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon paid Rs. 100 at the inauguration of the Israelite School (Tuesday, 17th January) to give a treat to the students of the school. Lady Sandhurst with Mrs. Dimmock had been kind enough to pay a visit to the Israelite School on the 15th instant. The visitors declared themselves pleased with the discipline and the working of the school as well as with the premises.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Cossack	Hutner
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Selection	The Telephone Girl	Serpet'e
Gavotte	Maienzeit	Fetras
Fantasia	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	Fantaisie	Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Our correspondent writes :—In celebration of the Carnival, his Excellency the Governor gave a ball on Tuesday night, at the Government Palace, at Upper Damaun, while the Plague Commissioner, Dr. Viriato Pinto, gave a ball at his residence at Rustomji Jamsetji School-House at Lower Damaun.—Mr. Francisco de Mello Lemose Alvellos, LL. B. (Coimbra) son of the Viscount of Serrado, who was acting as the Crown Advocate at the Portuguese settlement of Macao, has been appointed the Crown Advocate of Damaun, and took charge of his duties on Monday last.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. E. R. Weeks, second engineer on board the steam-ship Sirdhana, has reported to the police the theft of a leather dressing case, twelve by eight inches, from a locked drawer in his cabin, which is on the deck. The case contained a silver watch and chain, two gold rings, a gold scarf pin, a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 7 in cash the total value of the property, being Rs. 297. Mr. Weeks stated that he had left the keys under a blanket at the foot of his bed. The drawer was found open with the keys in it. In addition to the above property there was also a draft payable to complainant on the British India Steam Navigation Company for £10-2.

A DEMENTED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Narsiabai, a Kamati woman, was charged by the B. B. and C. I Railway Police with trespassing on and refusing to remove herself from the railway line near the Marine Lines Station while No. 96 up-local train was approaching on the 9th inst. The accused was sent to Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon, for examination as to her mental condition. The doctor reported that the woman was of unsound mind, and showed several symptoms of insanity. The magistrate ordered her to be given over in charge of her husband, Ramchandra Luximon, who was bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to bring her into court whenever required.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A LAD.—Shunker Hoosein, a Mahomedan lad, aged five years, while attempting to pass by a Municipal labour cart, was accidentally jammed between the wheel of the cart and the wall of a verandah, sustaining fracture of two ribs on the left side. The accident occured at 8th Lane, Kamatipoora, where the boy resides with his parents. The cart was loaded with a quantity of mud and driven by one Dhulia Peera. The driver stated that as he was turning round the cart on an incline, it backed against the verandah, catching the boy as he tried to pass from behind. No blame could be attached to the driver, as it was purely an accident. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now being treated.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquiry was held, yesterday at the Mahomedan Cemetery, Dhobi Talao, on the body of a Mahomedan girl, named Raghoobee, aged fifteen years. Deceased was a domestic servant in the employ of Ahmed Saduck Mushani, who resides at Arab Lane, Grant Road. On the morning of the the 6th instant the girl was obtaining some hot water from a kettle on the fire place. Suddenly her clothes caught fire from a kerosine oil lamp, which she had left burning close by, and before any assistance could reach her, she was extensively burnt all over her body. Deceased was not taken to any hospital nor was a report of the occurence made to the police. She was treated at home, but grew worse and died on Wednesday. Her body was taken to the cemetery, where the burial was refused until an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesserday, at het Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Suttoo Kooshia, a labourer, aged twenty-five years. Deceased resided at Lower Colaba. About eight days ago he and several other labourers were engaged in carrying boulders and heaping them up together on the Apollo Reclamation ground. Deceased took a boulder on his head and was handing it to a man on the heap, when the stone slipped and fell out of his hand. In attempting to hold it up he struck his right hand against a pointed stone in the heap, sustaining a wound. The injury was bandaged and the man remained away from work for five days. On the sixth day symptoms of tetanus set in and on the following day he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The spasms increased, and he died on Wednesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PURDAH PARTY AT SOMERSET HOUSE.—Mrs Badruddin Tyabjee held a largely attended Purdah Party at Somerset House, on Wednesday afternoon. Some four hundred invitations were issued amongst the European and Native elite of Bombay, and a very large number of ladies were present, among them being Lady Sandhurst. The grounds of Someset House presented a very pretty sight, dotted as they were by picturesque groups of European and Native ladies. In the reception rooms, the decorations of which were much admired, the pianoforte was brought into requisition. Several ladies, amongst whom were Lady Cowasjee Jahangir, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Ali N. Tyabjee, daughter of Mr. Justice Tyabjee rendering of Mascagnis Intermezzo, from Cavalleria Rusticana, was very well received by the audience and won appreciation. A move was subsequently made to the refreshment buffets in the garden-gymkhana, which was very prettily decorated. After spending a pleasent evening the party dispersed at sunset.

THE WORD OF A VAGRANT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, C. W. Unger, a European vagrant, aged twenty-four, was charged with failing to return to the Government House, after expiration of leave granted to him. On Wednesday morning, Unger obtained leave to go in search of employment, promising to return to the workhouse in the evening. He did not fulfil his promise. Prisoner uged that on Wednesday he obtained leave to look for a job. He failed to find any, and while on his way back to the workhouse, he fell in company of an old acquaintance, who treated him to liquor. As a result of this he became intoxicated and was incapable. He was taken up by the police on the Clare Road at 5 p. m. and kept in chowkey. Unger admitted two previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT 1899.

THE following are the ties drawn for the above Tournament. Commencing on Monday the 20th instant.

Capt Menzies Bye
Major King }
J. G. Greig }
G F Gosling }
H. H. Bood }
Capt Ralli Bye

J. G. GREIG.
Acting Honorary Secretary Racquets.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

8-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY.

TWO MEN KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Printing Press of the "Times of India," resulting in the death of two men and more or less serious injuries to eight other employes. It appears that an iron rack loaded with packets of types and other printing materials suddenly fell forward with the result above stated. The rack was about fourteen feet high and thirty feet long and was fixed alongside a partition railing in one of the job composing departments on the ground floor. It had wooden shelves from floor to ceiling, and on these were stacked the packages of standing matter, etc. A few minutes before 11 a.m. a man found it necessary to get down a forme which was placed at the top of the pile. Instead of getting a ladder he climbed up the structure. He stood on one of the shelves, and the extra weight caused it to give way, and the mass of type, weighing several tons came down with a terrible crash Several hands were at work in the department at the time and those who were engaged at the composing cases standing on a line parallel to the rack were the victims of the accident. A party of rescuers immediately set to work under the personal direction of Messrs. Bennett and Coleman, the proprietors, both of whom were fortunately present in the office. The buried persons were promptly extricated from the *debris* and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital with all possible despatch. Two men, J. A. Pereira and Succaram Khundoo, when released, were found dead.

The following four men, who have sustained serious injuries, were detained in the hospital :—(1) Joseph Solomon, aged twenty-two—contusion on the right leg and four small abrasions. (2) Sampson Samuel, aged fifty years—simple fracture of the left thigh bone and abrasions extending from the left wrist to the middle of the fore-arm, also contusions on the chest. (3) Keshow Ragji, aged twenty-five years—a contused wound on the right thigh, half-an-inch long, with severe pain. (4) Ragboo Hiraji, aged twenty-five years—compound comminuted fracture of the right and left legs, both legs require amputation—case very serious. In the afternoon the unfortunate man's right leg was amputated from above the knee.

The four other persons who sustained slight superficial injuries, and who were allowed to go home after their injuries were attended to, were :—Gopal Ranoo, aged twenty-two ; Gungaram Mahadu aged forty ; Peeraji Narayen, aged twenty ; and A. M. De Souza, aged forty years.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, in the "Times of India" Printing Offices, regarding the deaths of Dominic Antone Pereira and Succaram Khundoo. The following evidence was recorded :—

Dhakoo Kushnaji, labourer, residing at Lohar Chawl, deposed that deceased, Succaram Khundoo, was his son-in-law. He was about forty years of age. He and his family used to live at Thana. He was a compositor in the job department of the "Times of India" Press. At about noon witness heard that a portion of the "Times of India" Press had fallen down and some persons had been injured. As the deceased was employed in that press, witness went there and saw his dead body lying on a table in the compound of the press. His face was covered with blood. There was a bleeding wound on the head and there were a number of abrasions on various parts of his body.

Pascoal Pereira, compositor, employed in the Bombay Educational Society's Press, Byculla, identified the body of Dominic Antone Pereira, who was his son. Deceased was a compositor employed in the job department of the "Times of India" Press. He was forty years of age, and lived at Bandora. At about noon, while witness was at work in his press, he heard that a gallery in the "Times of India" Press had fallen down and that deceased and several persons had been killed. Witness came to the "Times of India" Press at once and saw the dead body of the deceased lying in the compound of the press. He was bleeding from his nose and had a wound on the chin. He had some abrasions on his legs and arms.

The further inquiry was adjourned to Saturday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	3	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	6	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	48	14	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	8	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	66	20	70
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	5	7
G Mahim and Worli	7	1	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	45	53
Total	176	102	229
Total plague deaths to date	34,891	30,851	
Same date, 1898	185	139	272

BANDORA.

There were 5 attacks and 6 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday.

DAMAUN.

On Sunday there were two deaths from plague at Lower, Damaun a Sonar female and a Mahomedan, at Karewadi. On Monday there were three deaths, another Sonar female, a Mahomedan at Kharewadi and another Mohomedan at Mora. On Tuesday, there were five deaths, one Sonar, two Machi females, one Koombhar and a Mahomedan at Mora. Most of the plague deaths this year have occurred in houses where deaths took place last year.—Dr. K. M. Dubash finished inoculations on Monday evening and left for Bombay. During his stay here, he inoculated 149 persons on Saturday, 103 on Sunday and 116 on Monday, making in all 368 persons. Of these 170 (88 males and 82 females) were Parsees, 87 (55 males and 32 females) were Mr. Sorabji's servants, 45 Machis, 16 Sootars, 13 Borahs, 7 Banias, 6 Varlis, 6 Brahmins, 4 Khojahs, 4 Sonars, 2 Golas, 2 Mod-Ghanchis, 1 Purbho, 1 Mohomedan, 1 Bhundari, 1 Bhavsar, 1 Christian, and 1 Sagar.

BOMBAY RACES.—2ND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1899.

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 50 and 3rd Rs. 25.

For Arab Galloways landed since 1st August, 1899 14 hands to carry 9st. 7lbs. W. I.

PENALTIES.—Winner race value Rs. 180, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 1st. Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entry Rs. 10, to close 7 p.m., Friday, 17th February, 2nd Entry Rs. 20 to close 7 p.m., Monday, 20th February, and Rs. 5 extra if not struck out by 8 a.m., Tuesday, 21st February.

Terms—Prospectus, Bombay Races, 1899.

Eight Entries or Stewards reserve right to declare race void.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The following Races will be run at the 9th and 10th Extra Meetings on Saturday, 4th March, and Saturday, 11th March—

SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1899.

AMATEUR PLATE.—Rs. 199, presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. For maiden Arab and C.-B. galloway's 13-3 and under and maiden ponies other classes, the property of Officers in the Army and Navy and Government Services and Members of the Byculla, Bombay, and Yacht Clubs. Weight —Arab and C.-B.'s 12-3 to carry 11st., other classes 13-2 to carry 11st. W. I.

PENALTIES.—Winner race value Rs. 50 and over, once 4 lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winner of races of Rs. 50 and over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000, 5lbs. in addition to above penalties.

ALLOWANCES.—Galloways and ponies which have never started for a race of any description, 5 lbs., C.-B.'s, 7lbs. Distance 7 furlongs.

Entrance free, to close Tuesday, 28th February.

SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1899.

THE LADY SANDHURST STAKES.—Rs. 199, presented by H. E. Lady Sandhurst. A handicap for galloways and ponies which ran in the Amateur Plate presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst on 4th March, 1899. Distance 7 furlongs.

Entrance free, to close Tuesday, 7th March, 1899.

Terms for both above Races.—G. R.'s only. G. R.'s who have never won a race value Rs. 50 of any description allowed 5lbs.

CONDITIONS.—Prospectus Extra Meetings, except where otherwise provided for.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·921
Temperature of the Air....degrees	74·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer....	67·9
Dew Point....	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	·795
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)....	70·8
General Directions of wind* ....NE, N, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	311

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE OF MAJOR R. BAKER I. M. S.

MAJOR Richard Baker, I. M. S., was examined on Wednesday :—He said it was noticed not once, but many times, that in the case of a town which was itself free from infection, but in very close connection with an infected city (as at Hyderabad, about 100 miles from Karachi) cases of plague first occurred in persons lately arrived, and that it very often happened that several cases of the kind occurred at longer or shorter intervals before the first local case was reported in the person of an inhabitant of the hitherto uninfected town and that simultaneously with the first appearance of the local epidemic rats were found to be dying in numbers from plague in the dwelling of the original imported case, the local case, or in both. Of course, many theories as to the method in which this occurred may be, and have been, formulated, the most obvious being that of the rats having infected the floors of the next dwelling and thus given rise to a local outbreak. Thus a rat poisoned by excreta from an imported case travels to the next or to a neighbouring house and infects the floors there. There are plainly many arguments to be raised against this simple explanation as it does not "fill the bill" in every respect unless we suppose rats to have been non-existent in the house or houses in which the first imported cases developed. Yet the fact remains that the appearance of local plague and of rats dead from the disease, as proved by bacteriological examination after death were in very many cases simultaneous, and a consideration of the fact that the floors are the chief breeding places of the bacillus renders the explanation a probable one. In well ordered hospitals where the floors were constantly sluiced with disinfectants the danger to the medical officers, messes, and the hospital attendants was practically *nil* as seen in Karachi—whereas in other instances where these measures were neglected the result was invariably the spread of disease to the attendants, but this is rare, and witness has always regarded the occurrence of a number of cases among the staff of a plague hospital as an indication of imperfect management, especially as to the use of disinfectants, and this has invariably been found on inquiry to have been the case. These principles are to secure early detection of cases of plague and to arrange for isolation of the sick, segregation of the inhabitants of infected quarters, and disinfection of all such quarters and of all bedding, clothing, &c., which may harbour the microbe. To return to the plague measures. The sick are isolated either in camps or in the existing buildings and in the Presidency proper the latter are a necessity during the rains. In Sind the Government School buildings were frequently utilised for the purpose.

The arrangments for the treatment of the sick and the protection of the healthy in hospital are now well understood by a large number of medical officers in India who have charge of such institutions. As regards the segregation the ideal aimed at in the first instance and carried out in great perfection and detail at Sukkar, in Upper Sind, was to provide accommodation separately, (1) for the sick, (2) a segregation camp proper for the inmates of the infected houses, (3) health camp for the probably infacted inmates of neighbouring houses ; and (4) a detention and observation camp for persons going from or coming to the infected city, each with a separate staff. More extended experience has, however, inclined the witness to believe that this multiplication of camps is unnecessary, and although the arrangements at Sukkur left little to be desired in the matter of efficiency, this was only achieved with a large staff and at great expense. At Tatta, in the Karachi Collectorate, a different and less elaborate method was carried out under the witness's direction, a plague hospital was established, and two camps were erected close together so as to admit of their being administered by a single Superintendent. These camps were only divided by a road way and into one of them were sent all persons from infected quarters, while the other—a larger settlement—was used both as a hospital and a detention camp. It is found that when the number of cases in a town increases, there is an exodus of the people, and that as soon as the epidemic shows signs of abating, there is a corresponding return of the exiles, so that the numbers of each class are complementary and the amount of camp accommodation required for both is practically constant. Hence this large camp was not only used as a health camp, but was occupied for eight days by all persons, either leaving the infected town or returning thereto, while the opportunity was taken to disinfect by boiling in large caldrons the clothing and effects of all in the camp both on admission and discharge. This method was found to be free from all danger of spreading the plague in the camp, and if looked after, disinfection being thorough and destruction of huts in which cases occur being prompt, there is no danger of a camp epidemic. A some what extended experience of plague camps of various kinds has impressed upon the witness the feasability of still further simplifying the work by the establishment (1) of a hospital and (2) of a single large camp for use as segregation, health and detention camp in one, as it is found by experience that camp epidemics do not occur in segregation, any more than in health camps when proper care is taken. The arrangements for sanitation, police, water, and food supply, disinfection, registration of admissions and discharges, and medical inspections of all inmates twice daily are of course much more readily and economically carried out in a single large camp than in a number of small ones, and these arrangements are now well understood by many officers, both lay and medical, in India.

In large cities the magnitute of the task forms its chief difficulty, especially if the epidemic has been allowed to make much head way before any measures are taken. The results achieved in Bombay City have proved how much, even in this case, may be done. In the cases of small villages, Sind experience goes to prove that the disease has a tendency to die out, probably from exposure to wind and sun, and this was found to be the case not only in Upper Sind, but in the villages in the Karachi District, where the air is comparatively moist. The chief danger lies in conveyance of plague from village to village till it meets with a large town or city, and this can be to a great extent prevented by the promulgation from the office of the chief civil authority of a notice warning the inhabitants of healthy villages against admitting persons from a known infected town into their community. Such warning is doubtless regarded by many of the villagers as an order and it has undoubtedly the effect of strengthening the hands of the village Panchayet in the matter. At Daharki, on the Sind Punjab frontier, the witness observed an instance of self-segregation and exclusion of infected persons from surrounding villages initiated by the people themselves and followed by the best possible results.

In the present state of our knowledge as to the part played by the rat in the spread of plague it should be the object of special attention and its destruction, is more safely and surely effected by trapping and shooting them than by the use of poison. In conclusion the following instances, (1) of the value of floor disinfection and the danger of its neglect, and (2) of the value of segregation may be given.

In the Karachi plague hospital where the floors were constantly soaked with disinfectants not a single case of plague occurred among the attendants during six months if we except the case of a lady nurse who was attacked but recovered. At Karad, in the Satara district, on the other hand, where floor disinfection, during the first two months of the epidemic there was little more than name, the hospital assistant died from plague contracted in hospital, the child of another hospital assistant was attacked but recovered, and of six ward attendants two died from the disease, while it is believed that since the disinfection of ward floors has become a matter of daily routine no further cases have occurred in the hospital staff there. The danger of house destruction or cleansing without previous disinfection was tragically exemplified at Sukkar in the beginning of the terrible epidemic there in March, April, and May last no fewer than five (and possibly more) of a gang of twenty coolies engaged in pulling down a large tikhana (temple) without previous disinfection having died from the disease within a week. Coolies engaged in cleaning out plague houses always receive instruction to spray thoroughly the floor and walls of each room with disinfectant before entering it, and it is to be feared that most of the cases which occurred among these coolies were due to their ignorant disregard of the instructions given them. The value of segregation was markedly shown on many occasions, the most notable that came under witness's observation having been at Sukkur, where the survivors of an epidemic which had its centre in a poor outlying quarter, known as Gharibabad, were to the number of 601 persons moved simultaneously into a fully equipped camp about a mile distant. The 601 were the survivors of about 1,000, the remainder of whom had been seized with plague at the rate of 25 per diem in the preceding sixteen days. Of these one individual developed symptoms of the disease within twenty-four hours of his arrival in camp, after which not a single case appeared among the remaining 600. Another instance of successful segregation on a smaller scale occurred at Igatpuri on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, where the inmates of a block of buildings, Railway porters and their families, were found to be suffering from plague.

In one instance of a local outbreak during the rains no attempt at segregation was made, while disinfection was very thoroughly done, and here it was found necessary to repeat the process of disinfection many times—even as often as seven times—in the same houses owing to their infection by persons who were left there for want of segregation accommodation while in the incubation stage of the disease.

DR. STEWART AND THE PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

BEFORE the Plague Commission, on Tuesday, Dr. C. Balfour Stewart, of the Plague Research Laboratory, said that his work in connection with the making of plague prophylactic was to test the flasks of broth in which the plague microbe had been cultivated to ascertain, firstly, that it was a cultivation of the plague microbe, and secondly that the cultivation was pure and not contaminated with any other micro-organisms. The method of procedure is to take out a small quantity of culture with a sterilized glass pipette and inoculate a dried agar tube with it ; the tube is examined after a few days. He said that he had not tested any large series of bottles of prophylactic after it had been bottled, but he had made one or two experiments to see whether the prophylactic fluid with the usual half per cent. of carbolic acid was a fluid liable to undergo putrifactive changes from the growths and multiplication of the micro-organisms which are common in the air and dust, and upon every object or particle of food, or drink, or every medicine we take, and so on. A bottle of prophylactic was opened on January 9th and tested to see that it contained no living micro-organisms. It was left uncorked in a cupboard and cultivations on agar made at intervals of several days. The agar tube inoculated sixteen days after the bottle was opened had 20 colonies. Considering that under conditions suitable 1 germ falling into a medium is apt to give in 24 hours some 10,000,000,000 of colonies, the above result, after 16 days of exposure, did not point to the seeds falling into the bottles multiplying there. The agar tube inoculated twenty days after the bottle was opened remained sterile, showing that the germs detected on the previous occasion not only did not multiply, but were killed by the antiseptic. The agar tube inoculated twenty four days after opening the bottle had again a few colonies. Thirty days after the bottle was opened one agar tube was inoculated from the upper part of the liquid, it had four or five colonies, another tube was inoculated from the lower part of the liquid it had thirty colonies. A flask of sterile broth with the mouth open was placed by the side of the bottle of prophylactic in the cupboard ; it began to smell after three days, the bottle of prophylactic remained quite sweet up till now. From this he concluded that the prophylactic fluid with half per cent. carbolic acid was not suitable for the growth of micro-organisms falling in from the air, even if those falling in were not killed, at all events they did not multiply rapidly or perhaps not at all. An experiment was made with the dregs left in a number of bottles of prophylactic that had been used for the inoculation of the ParseeColony at Tarapore on the 21st of January last. Immediately after using the prophylactic at Tarapore the dregs of several bottles were poured into one bottle which was corked without antiseptic precautions. The next day after arriving at the Laboratory in Bombay a culture was taken from this bottle on an agar tube, but showed it to be sterile, other agar tubes were inoculated at intervals of several days a few 1-10 colonies were seen on most of the tubes. The last inoculated fifteen days after the dregs were mixed, had two colonies only, pointing to the same result as above. Another experiment was made with the dregs of about a dozen bottles which had been brought back from the same Tarapore operations, and were lying about for three days after they were opened, some corked others not ; the dregs were poured into one bottle The necks of the bottles were dusty and no steps were taken to sterilize them before pouring out. Agar tubes were inoculated with the same amount at intervals of several days, they all showed several bigger colonies and very many minute colonies all similar showing a tubracoccus. These small colonies appeared in all the tubes inoculated together with a few larger colonies. The last tube did not contain them in any greater number than the first.

In this experiment the micro-organisms that were carried into the prophylactic with the dust when the dregs of the bottles were mixed were recovered on all the agar tubes inoculated, but they had not increased to any perceptible extent in the prophylactic.

On being asked about his experiments to find a soluable albuminous substance suitable for the growth of the plague microbe, Dr. Stewart said that he had tried to make alkali albumen out of various substances and had been able to grow the plague microbe on some of these, best of all on alkali egg albumen but this was not allowed. Most of the other substances, such as fish, cheese, gluten and pea flour, were too difficult to manipulate, although the microbe would grow on some of them.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

A SUIT ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PERCY F. FISCHER VS. ARTIN A. ESAJEE.

THE plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant two sums of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,000, making together Rs. 3,500, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 31st July 1895. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshah, appeared for the defendant.

The suit arose under the following circumstances. The plaintiff said he is a merchant carrying on business in Bombay, and as such has received from time to time consignments of goods from the firm of Messrs. Essaijee Brothers of Bagdad for shipment to Europe and elsewhere on their account. It was the practice of Messrs. Essaijee Brothers to draw bills of exchange from time to time upon the plaintiff in respect of the consignments, which the plaintiff accepted and paid, debiting the amounts thereof to the firm. On the 18th July 1895 two bills of exchange one for Rs. 2,500 and the other for Rs 1000 drawn upon the plaintiff by Messrs. Essaijie Brothers, were presented to the plaintiff for acceptance. As at that time a large sum of money was due to the plaintiff by the firm the plaintiff was unwilling to accept or pay the bills of exchange or either of them without obtaining a guarantee that he would be repaid the amount thereof. He therefore wrote and sent to the defendant, who is a cousin of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Essaijee, a letter on the 18th July 1895, requesting the defendant to call upon him in order to advise and consult with reference to the bills of exchange. At an interview with the plaintiff, the defendant guaranteed the plaintiff that, if he would accept and pay the bills, he would repay him the sums paid by him in respect thereof, and that he (defendant) would be answerable for the repayment, and would endorse the bills of exchange. In consideration of the guarantee by the defendant, the plaintiff accepted and paid the bills of exchange, but the defendant has not yet repaid the two sums of Rs. 2500 and Rs. 1,000. The plaintiff prayed judgment for the amount with interest and costs.

The defendant said in his defence that in the year 1895, Mr Jacob Essaijee, a member of the firm of Messrs. Essaijee Brothers, who was then in Bombay, gave to the defendant a written order, dated 11th May 1895, on the plaintiff, ordering him to pay to defendant on their account whatever monies the defendant might draw to the extent of Rs. 8,000. The order was given by the defendant to the plaintiff, who accepted it and paid in part payment, and account thereof, Rs. 1,700 to the defendant namely Rs. 1,500 by a cheque on the Chartered Mercantile Bank on the 15th May 1895, and Rs. 200 in cash on the 23rd idem, for both which sums defendant passed separate receipts in the plaintiff's receipt book. Messrs. Essaijee Brothers subsequently drew on the plaintiff the two bills of exchange for Rs. 3,500. The plaintiff then represented that, as he had to pay to him the balance of the sum of Rs. 8,000 it would be difficult for plaintiff to pay the additional sum of Rs. 3,500. Defendant informed plaintiff that he might pay the bills out of the said balance and that he would no longer draw for the balance of Rs. 8,000. To show the defendant's sanction to such payment, the defendant, at the plaintiff's request, put his signature on the backs of the bills. Defendant denied that he guaranteed that if plaintiff would pay the bills of exchange, Messrs. Essaijee would repay him the sums ; and that he (defendant would be answerable to the plaintiff for such payment The plaintiff was the drawee and acceptor of the bills of exchange and as such primarily and solely liable thereon and no endorsement of the same by the defendant would make him as an endorsee liable to the acceptor. Defendant never received the plaintiff's alleged letter of 19th July, 1895 which had been fabricated for the purposes of this suit. Defendant therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

A SUIT RESTORED TO THE BOARD.

MIRZA ALI MAHOMED SHIRAZEE VS. HAJI ABDUL HUSAIN ZENAL ABADIN SHIRAZEE AND OTHERS.

This was a rule *nisi* ordering the defendants to show cause why the *exparte* decree made on the 7th November 1898 should not be set aside and the suit restored to the trial board of causes. The plaintiff had filed the suit in October 1897 against the defendants, the first of whom is his uncle, the second his mother, and the third his sister, claiming that it might be declared that his father, Mahomed Esmail, was at the time of his death entitled to a half share in the immoveable properties left by his grandfather, Haji Zenal Abadin, and in the capital and assets of the business as merchants and ship agents, which included a large number of shares in the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, etc. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, ordered the suit to be restored to the Board, and to be on the Board, subject to any part heard case, on the 16th March next.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER !

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purai men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing, Chemists 6 Royd Street Calcutta.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn ; soothes and heals stings of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Annie, 2,445 tons, Captain R Grabl, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain G J Goss, will sail (to-day) for Calcutta via coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Camorta, 1,351 tons, Captain J A Magenis, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, etc. with a general cargo.

THE s s Tantallon, 1,983 tons, Captain J Berry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, 23rd Jan, with a cargo of 124,940 cases of Petroleum.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa 1,688 tons., Captain G E Matcalfe, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 19th January via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Florid-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,509 tons Captain D Magozini, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hongkong 28th January with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 3rd February via gulf ports, and Karachi with a general cargo, 85 cases opinion, 3 horses, and the following passengers :—Lieut-Col Mrs Lemottee, Mr and Mrs Pottinger, Mr Faust Hurion, Aga Abdool Shaik Hoor and 108 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain D Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, 6th January, with a general cargo, and 369 horses and 2 cows, and the following passengers :—Mr T Uphill, Mr G Richards, Mr W Morow, Mr A Powell, Mr L Glanris Mr T Kennedy, Mr G Eaton, Mr M Burke, Mr J Kennedy, Mr B Singh, Mr A McKurn, Mr H Smith, Mr H Edwards, Mr W Johnson, and Mr T Cadiron.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 16.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Wanderer ship	2717	Tapman			Standard Oil Co
Naseri	912	Raffin			B & P S N Co
Ceylon		Channer			I L Service
Ariel	994	Rafin	Hamburg		Bombay Co
Melbridge	1855	Herbert	Dunkirk		J M & Co
Nadir	2041	Sandilands	Calcutta		T M & Co
Dragoman	2214	Waters			K N & Co
Venus	2320	Marshall	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
Courtfield	2146	Sheldrick			Bombay Co
R Harrowing	1299	Bougey			Bombay Co
Terrier	1008	Kawasjard			R Steuart
Fazilka	2697	Goss	Calcutta		M M & Co
Caithness	2222	Proud			K N & Co
Coconada	547	Hartley			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	Watkeys			Do
Cbra	3495	Brown			Do
Ujina	3426	Withers			Do
Okara	3438	Sheldrick			Do
Reynolds	2083	Mullan			A Montochoff
Tantatton	1983	Berry			
Kilwa	993	MacLean			M M & Co
Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Bisagno s	Magozini	Hongkong, Jan 28
16	Umballa s	Campbell	Melbourne, Jan 6
	Tantatton s	Berry	Batoum, Jan 23
	Kilwa s	MacLean	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Haddon Hall s	Hood	Karachi.
	Khandalla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Annie s	Grahl	Dunkirk.
	Naseri s	Raffin	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Camorta, Magenis, for Rangoon, etc
„ Fazilka, Goss, for Calcutta, etc

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bisagno, for China
„ Chyebassa, for Calcutta, etc

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ross s—173 cases whisky D Cowasji, 22 cases whisky and 31 cases rum D Dadabhoy, 5 cases confectionery C Macdonald and Co.

Clan Fraser s—55 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—15 cases soap S M Surajudin.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—104 cases provisions D Cowasjee, 17 bales papers B C A Rahim and Brothers, 4 cases musical instruments T S Ramchunder and Brothers.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Egypt s—10 cases geneva D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—15 cases brandy Eduljee Bezonjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

Kharet Major Ms I M S on leave from Mandalay
Forster Lt Col Bo The R I Rifles on leave from Mhow
Keir Major Bo R H A on leave from Kirkee

FEBRUARY 13.

Cobhane Lt Bo 2nd Lancers on leave from Deesa

FEBRUARY 15.

Taylor Lt Bo Yorkshire L I on duty from Ahmednagar
Dobbs Lt Col Bo Comt Genl on duty from Ahmedabad
Curteis Col Bo late D A G to England from Bangalore

FEBRUARY 16.

Hill Major Bo Inspr of Gymkhana on duty from Poona

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Cobham Lt Bo 2nd Lancers on leave to England
Usborne Capt Bo R A off leave to Karachi
Hatherell Capt Bo 22nd Bo I off leave to Karachi
Keir Major Bo R H A on leave to Kirkee.
Duncan Lt Col Bengal I M S on furlough to London
Ingram Lt Bengal R A on leave to England
Kharegat Major Ms I M S on leave to Khandalla
Hayes Lt Bengal R A M C on duty to Barrackpore

FEBRUARY 16.

Dobbs Lt Col Bo Comt Genl on duty to Poona

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th February, 1899.

1. There will be drill for the members of the Bandora detachment at Santa Cruz on Monday next the 20th instant, at 6-45 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day—

No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound

The "Gatacre Cup" team will parade to-day at 9 p.m.

No. 2 Company—The "Gatacre Cup" Team will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort at 5-30 p.m. sharp to-day for Fort Manning Range Finders and Tube numbers are specially requested to attend.

Dress.—Drill order without Arms. Putties optional.

2. The "Gatacre Cup" inter Company Competition (Practice from 10 R M L Gun) will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 18th inst. Commencing at 3-30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill order without Arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Ciaderella Dance at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 18th instant. Tickets as usual.

No. 2 Company, (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)

The "Gatacre Cup" team will parade to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th February, 1899.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga Railway Station at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant for out post duty.

2. Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

3. Attendance on this parade to count 3 points towards the Commanding Officer's prizes.

4. Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. Bombay time Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dadar Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B. B. and C. I. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The following dates have been fixed for the Bayley's Shield competition :—

Right Half Company A, B, C and D Companies, on Monday 20th February 1899.

Left Half Company E, F and G Companies, on Tuesday the 21st February 1899.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ; " also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning ; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

K. E. TALATI,
LEATHER DRESSER AND
CURRIER, MAKES
Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
Morocco Leather for Carriage Lining,
Enamelled Leather for Carriage Hood,
Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes,
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes,
Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.
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DEPOT :—Bombay.
Baba Dhaboo Street, No. 115, Bhendy Bazar.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
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AND
PICTURE FRAMES
OF THE
LATEST DESIGNS
The Oldest House in Bombay.
Stands Unrivalled for 20 Years
AS
PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS
AND
DEALERS
in High Class Works of Art.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
(BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY),
PRINT-SELLERS
AND
FRAME-MAKERS TO
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

D R. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.
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Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.
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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

At the weekly allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were Rs. 26,20,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 6,90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 20,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d. 65 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Rs. 27,50,000 of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 5,90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,30,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-16d., at which rate 65 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made amounting to Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 20,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The financial quotations in the London market were unchanged for all denominations barring 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities, which advanced 3-16 per cent, to £66 3-16, while consols remained at 111 3-8 French Rentes at 103, Indian Sterling Loan at 116 1-2, Paris Exchange on London at 25·18 1-2 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight at 1s 3 7-8d and Bar Silver at 27 7-16d. In New York there was no change in the price of Bar Silver 59 3-4 cents being still quoted; and demand Exchange on London continued at 4·86 dols.

For Linseed the quotation was 37 3-4s per 416 lbs, February-March shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal in a steady market

Prices continued without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, including 100 bales East Indians; and the Imports, 18,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was strong.

Ready Mid—Uplands advanced 1-16 cent yesterday to 6 5-8 cents per lb, May Futures were 7 points higher, and August 6 points, at 6·35 cents for both the former and latter The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and this seasons arrivals now compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897
Wednesday's Receipts...	4,000	39,000	12,000
Four days' do. ...	50,000	138,000	57,000
Since 1st Sept..... ..	09,62,000	7,037,000	5,779,000

A small business has tranpired to-day in our local cotton market, exporters purchasing 400 bales Khandwa at Rs. 14 01-2 per candy, 200 Akote at Rs. 136,200 Oomrawattee at Rs. 133 1-2, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 133 1-2, 100 Chopda at Rs. 132; and the Mills, 500 Khandwa at Rs. 140 1-2, 500 Bhusawal at Rs. 133,400 Karanja at Rs. 136.200 Chalisgaon at Rs. 126, 200 Bengal at Rs. 129,500 Khamgaon at Rs. 136.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	11,604	bales.
Wheat	6,536	cwts.
Linseed	12,434	"
Rapeseed	2,917	"
Gingellyseed	8,142	"
Poppyseed	535	"
Groundnuts	1,497	"
Castorseed	1,838	"
Rice	9,818	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with a quieter feeling this morning at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 3-16 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits A moderate amount of business was reported both ways, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1'70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER Rates had been steady at the enhanced level of 100 for 3 1-2 per cent. for both cash and the settlement, and 92 3-4 for Threes.

SHARES have been advancing in tone, the changes in prices reported this evening being without exception in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs 1,250 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats, firm.
Good Bhownuggur 2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3 1-2 Sterling Loan	116 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	66 3-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, FEB. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 17.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree

874-221-98—Bhaishanker and K—Krishnarao Ramchandra and another vs Benabai and others—C M and M, and Balkrishna V N K.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

983—Ardeshir H and D—Mamoobai vs Motivahoo—Thakurdas D and C

997—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Ludha Dossa and another.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

12798-98—Heerabai vs Dinbai.

355-17181-98—Muljee and R—Kessowjee Devkaran and others vs Bohra Hassenally Maola Hakimjee.

13919-98—In person—Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Suleman vs Raghunath Mukund.

Appeals,

977-16-97—Smetham B and N—Navarybai widow vs Ratonjee Jamsetjee Dubash and others—Pestonji R and K.

944-316-97—Captain and V, for pauper—Jainabai and others vs Khoja Visram Allana—Hiralal M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

For Consent Decree.

77-99—In person—Essoofali Shaikh Tyabali vs Mohomedali and others—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

232-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co and Dikshit and D.

437-97—Crawford L and O—Vullabdass Moorlidhur vs Chandoolal Icharam—Mathubhai and J.

526-97—In person—Jeena Dawji vs Charles Agnew Turner.

556-98—Payne G and S—Bhugwan Bapoobhai and others vs Rawji Bapoobhai and others—Manshukhlal D and J.

379-98—Payne G and S—Haji Issuf Mohomed Sulleman vs The Secretary of India in Council—E F Nicholson.

222-98—Shaikh Mahomed Ali and J—Ebrahim Abdool Ally and another vs Ebrahimji Rehmanji Khanbhai—Payne G and S.

712-97—Payne G and S—Kurrim Noorbhoy vs Jamnabhai and others—Khanderao and S.

38-98—Crawford B and Co—John Fachiri vs Motiji Meghaji and others—Muljiand R.

687-97—Hiralal M and M—Raphael Sidka Raphael vs Mirza Mahomed Banker—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

93-99—Nanu and H—Dosabhoy Shaikhbhoy and others vs Abdool Hossein Nurbhoy and another—Manganla and Co.

94-99—Nanu and H—Mohomedally Lookmanjee and others vs Abdool Hossein Nurbhoy and others—Magonlal and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

695-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Kaikhushroo Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

444-98—Payne G and S—Kramalli Rahimbhoy and another v Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G Part heard.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kar Lalljee and others vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey and another—Payne G and S.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Loosing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

33-98—Framjee and D—Mariambai vs Hosain Ahmed—Sorabjee and J, not to be called on.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Manecksahoo vs K Pragjee—Mathubhai and J.

45-98—Captain and V for pauper—Ebramjee Rajbhai vs Essajee Sullemanjee—Shamrao P.

469-98—Smetham B and N—Annie Ada Mitchell vs James F Bruce Mitchell—A F Turner.

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Maganlal and Co.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Pareesai alias Corsebai vs Deoji Meghjee—Little and Co.

531-98—Hickmet M and M—Hossen Karim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V.

656-97—In persoa—Hurkissondas Nagindas vs Narandas Kallandas and others—Craigie L and O.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th February 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total ...	1,37,724	7,81,796	6,545	9,26,065
Corresponding week of last year, Open 1,491 Miles.	...	...	...	7,11,795
Increase				Rs. 2,14,271

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—February 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain T Baker, of a son.

MITCHELL—February 12, at "Le Chateau," The Mall, Lahore, the wife of C Laing Mitchell, Agent, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COWPER—ALLAN—February 7, at the Catholic Cathedral Lahore, by the Right Rev the Catholic Bishop of Lahore assisted by the Rev Father Fabian, O C, and the Rev Father Desire, O C, Captain Maitland Cowper, 10th Bengal (D C O) Lancers, youngest son of the late Captain C H C G Cowper, H E I C Service, to Cecil Harriett, only child of Captain J Y Allan, late 71st Highland Light Infantry.

NAILER—SMITH—February 8, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable W Weston Elwes, Archdeacon of Madras, Henry Walter, son of the late Rev A R C Nailer, to Hylda Oliva Watson, daughter of Mr and Mrs W Dan Smith (Smith and Andre, Madras.)

DEATH.

BRYAN—February 5, at Patiala, of bronchitis, Mrs. Bryan widow of late C H Bryan, of Lahore, aged 62 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1899.

THE annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, afforded an opportunity to the Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macaulay, to supplement the review of the work of the Chamber in 1898, as set forth in the able and lucid Report submitted to the meeting. Naturally the first matter discussed in the report was the question of plague and the measures taken for its repression. Quarantine, unrelieved by the alternative of inoculation last year, seriously interfered with trade operations in the city. Native dealers, deterred by fear of detention in quarantine camps on their way to Bombay on arrival, and again on the return journey, declined to undergo the inconvenience and its accompanying risk. They remained away, and the volume of business was seriously contracted. Strong representations on the subject were made by the Chamber and happily with a considerable measure of success. Last February, the Government was addressed in favour of inoculation, with the result that the Government instructed the Plague Committee to exempt contacts from removal or detention when they could show that they had been inoculated by specially qualified officers within the preceding four months. Had that concession been made at an earlier period, when segregation and quarantine were being enforced with great rigour, inoculation would have become general, for people would willingly have availed themselves of so ready a means of avoiding, ten days detention in an Observation Camp. The apparent necessity for such detention disappeared under the teaching of experience. When quarantine was abolished, inoculation had no longer anything to recommend it but an intelligent appreciation of its inherent value. In August the Committee—which in the previous year strongly favoured stringent measures—advocated the removal of restrictions on departures from the city, and asked the Government to discontinue quarantine. Here again the representations of the Chamber were effective. The Government removed all restrictions from passengers to or from Bombay except in so far as it was necessary to disinfect the clothing of suspected passengers; an operation that did not occupy more than a couple of hours. In another matter, that threatened to hamper the trade in wheat and seeds, the representations of the Chamber were equally persuasive. The Government of India required that new bags should be used for the transport of such produce from this Presidency to other parts of India. In effect that was an added tax to the trade passing through Bombay of from half to three-quarters per cent. The Bombay Government having brought the matter to the attention of the Government of India, the order, which only applied to this Presidency, was rescinded. It would perhaps have been as well when cancelling the order, to have stipulated that old gunny-bags should be disinfected by exposure to the sun or other means before being again used. The plague authorities in Karachi attributed the re-infection of that city to the presence of old gunny-bags in certain godowns. If we mistake not, a similar impression prevailed in Calcutta.

The currency question, of course, forms an important topic in the report, and was not neglected by the Chairman when addressing the meeting. The Committee in March last addressed the Government of India, through the local Government, on the unsatisfactory position of the currency and the desirability of ascertaining the best means for improving matters. The Committee carefully avoided expressing any decided opinion leaving to Government the responsibility of the decision as to whether the best course would be to establish a gold standard or to re-open the mints. But it went so far as to express doubts as to the practicability of maintaining a gold standard, and observed that the expediency of re-opening the mints should be carefully considered by a Commission to be appointed to advise the Government on the whole question. Mr. Macaulay, with equal caution, and with quite unnecessary modesty, leaves it to wiser heads than his to decide whether a return to the open mints would not be the readiest and best way out of our currency difficulties. He declines to believe that the currency was redundant while the mints were open. By an automatic process the currency adjusted itself to the convenience of everybody. When there were too many rupees, they were melted down for conversion into ornaments and the necessary equipoise was maintained. While that is one way of stating what happened, it leaves out the most remarkable fact of all, that the rupee had steadily declined in value from 2s. to 1s. 1d. and was in a fair way to descend to eleven-pence, ten-pence, or even to eight-pence. The result was that everyone who sold his produce for a certain number of rupees, found the next week that the coin in his pocket was worth less than when he received it, and that as time went on its value continually diminished until it threatened to reach the vanishing point. He also found that the Government, at its wit's end to make both ends meet, increased the duty he was called upon to pay on his salt, compelled him to pay a tax on his income, taxed the goods he imported, and in divers ways compelled him to hand over more of his shrinking rupees, to make good the growing deficit in the Treasury.

When the United States stopped its monthly purchases of silver and the out-put of the American mines would naturally be sent to India to be converted into rupees and still further lower their value, compelling the Government to call upon him and his like to pay another ten or eleven crores additional taxation, the Indian tax-payer was greatly relieved when the closure of the mints provided a way out of the difficulty. It is nothing to the point that in the five years subsequent to the closure of the mints 178 millions of ounces of silver were imported, only eleven per cent. less than the 200 millions ounces imported in the five preceding years. That only shows that the Government were remiss in not profiting by the opportunity to increase the revenue by raising the duty on silver. It would be more to the purpose to observe that if the mints had not been closed the imports of the discredited metal would have been stimulated beyond all precedent and the rupee forced down to eight-pence. The Government of India would have had to choose between two evils—the imposition of some fourteen crores of new taxation, and ignominious bankruptcy. Happily we have been spared that spectacle by the closure of the mints, as a first step towards the establishment of a gold currency. Mr. Macaulay takes a less doubtful position when he says that the time has come when the Government must either re-consider its policy or complete it. We have just seen that re-consideration in the sense of a reversion to the state of things before 1893 would spell ruin. There is, therefore, only one course open—to go forward and establish a gold currency without any avoidable delay. Those who were most sceptical are beginning to realise that there is no insurmountable difficulty in the way. Lord Northbrook, who is caution personified, has told us that India herself produces all the gold that is required for a gold currency. With a stable exchange capital will flow into the country and its resources can be developed; without it no lasting prosperity is possible. Many subjects of considerable interest were touched upon at the meeting, but none so vital as the currency problem, now being hammered out by the Commission in London.

M. RIBOT madea remarkable speech prefacing M. Delcasse's statement in the Chamber as to the reasons which influenced the French Government in withdrawing from Fashoda—French interests not being concerned in retaining a post four thousand miles from the naval base on the Atlantic, and French honour not being in question. The burden of it was that France had never adopted and had no need to adopt a policy of pin-pricks. She had not declined to discuss the Egyptian question, but Mr. Gladstone who had promised to discuss it had not adhered to that promise, and Lord Rosebery had said "Not now, nor at any particular time, but at the right time." In reference to the assertion that the Treaty of Utrecht, which gave France certain rights in Newfoundland is somewhat old and out of time, he observed that the treaty in question ceded Gibraltar to England, and she does not consider that part of the treaty obsolete. France, he maintained, desires peace and a good understanding with England. He claimed that the Convention, signed by himself and M. de Freycinet, the precursor of the Russian alliance, has so materially modified the European situation that France has not now to accept peace as a necessity, but can maintain it because it is her desire to do so. This led to the remarkable pronouncement thus summarised by the Paris correspondent of one of the London papers :—"The future Europe M. Ribot saw in his mind's eye will be composed of Russia and France, with Italy, Austria, Greece, the Balkan States and Spain as their clients. In fact, he looks forward to the union of States now bordering the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black Seas."

It is a far cry from such a dream, to its realization. But can we say that it will never be realised? When a couple of months easy campaigning costing the successful power less than 2,500 in killed and wounded, transferred Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Phillippines to the United States, and the other Powers did not venture to interfere, it became apparent that Portugal or Holland might be stripped of their colonies by any stronger Power with as little ceremony, and as little chance of redress. The very existence of the Second-rate Powers is at the mercy of an unscrupulous neighbour, able to choose the psychological moment for aggression when the rivalries of the other Great Powers would effectually prevent combined intervention, and the annexation of a weak Power might be effected with as much impunity as the annexation of Hanover. The peril is so real that it cannot escape the attention of those concerned, either as contingent conquerors or contingent victims. Reasoning on this situation, brought suddenly into full relief by the ease with which the United States swept up all that Spain possessed, we ventured to predict that in self-defence the secondary States would endeavour with all speed to secure the protection of neighbours willing and able to defend them against the rest of the world. There are many indications that this forecast was not altogether wide of the mark. Portugal is at all events believed to have been approached with an offer to purchase her colonies for £10,000,000, and a guarantee of protection. That offer was said to be made by Great Britain and accepted by Portugal. The Portuguese Government has strenuously denied that there is any intention to sell the "glorious patrimony of Portugal." Whether the transaction will be carried through or whether Portugal, influenced by the offers and remonstrances of her more immediate neighbour, has thought it imprudent to seek a protector who could not defend her land frontier, the fact remains that in London it was thought quite a matter of course that one of the secondary States should insure itself against the fate of her nearest neighbour by placating a powerful protector. Italy, for reasons of her own, is gravitating towards France; which means a rapprochement with Russia also. Spain, alienated from Great Britain by recent events, looks to France and her ally to save her from further spoliation. Greece has obtained through the intervention of Russia the control and the virtual sovereignty of Crete, Bulgaria is vying with Montenegro to merit the friendship of Russia.

There remains Austria. Germany covets the German provinces of that Empire, with a Teuton population of some ten millions. Dismemberment can only be asserted by the friendship of Russia and France. The Triple Alliance is no longer a source of strength and security to the Hapsburg monarchy; it is a source of very real danger, seeing that in case of disruption seventeen millions of its Slav subjects might, with a little management, be induced to coalesce with their Russian brethren. It will be seen then that M. Ribot is not absolutely insane when he looks forward to a new grouping of the States bordering the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Black Seas. That would be a very formidable League of Peace. Let us see if this idea obtains support from an authority more disinterested than a French Minister may be supposed to be. Turning to page 562 of Professor Ratzel's "History of Mankind," we light on this passage :—"The development of the Roman Empire involved the diffusion throughout Southern and Western Europe of the language and ethnographical peculiarities of Central Italy. The Romance group of races, numbering 96 millions, which, in two Great Powers and several influential States of medium size, dominates the South and West of Europe, rests on this ancient political basis. Never has an Empire transformed so many peoples in so short a time from the mouth of Danube to the Tagus." If those 96 millions of cognate peoples, once united by Rome, were to coalesce, the political aspect of Europe would be changed beyond all recognition.

THE rise in the City mortality continues, the total deaths of the past week, 1,808, showing an increase of two hundred on the week. The total, however, is four hundred lower than it was the corresponding week of last year. The outbreak this year is running parallel with that of last, although about a fortnight later. Byculla still remains the most severely affected district, not less than 73 fatal cases having occurred. Parel is next with 37, six other sections recording thirty or over. With between twenty and thirty there were eleven localities, whilst only seven boasted single figures, and the Southern division of the Fort was the only section of the city free of fatal cases. House-to-house inspection continues; not less than 10,031 houses having been visited, of which 1,621 were disinfected and 369 vacated. Between Saturday and Saturday 824 persons are known to have been attacked, but of these only 271 were induced to go to hospital—a fact which demonstrates the accuracy of the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay, on Wednesday evening, that we have had to accommodate ourselves to the plague and not it to ourselves. The total number of deaths between Saturday and Saturday was 1,734; between Tuesday and Tuesday 1808. The first return asks us to believe that in those seven days only 675 died of plague and 1,059 from other causes, whilst the latter tells us that 710 persons died of plague and 1,098 of other causes from both of which statements it is perfectly clear that over twelve hundred is more likely to be the accurate number of deaths from plague and that five hundred fatal cases have been successfully concealed and inaccurately registered during the past week. The normal mortality of the corresponding week in previous years is known to be 574. The acknowledged plague cases totalled 675, leaving a balance of 485 to be accounted for in the Saturday to Saturday returns. In the Tuesday to Tuesday returns there is a difference of 524 unexplained. The figures are distributed over the return between measles, phthisis, and affections of the respiratory organs, and we are at liberty to believe that each and every member of the medical profession is an honourable man or not as we like. If the returns be correct under the head of measles it is evident that an epidemic of that complaint prevails in the Bazaar, no fewer than fifty-six fatal cases being registered.

THE General Officer Commanding accompanied by a Staff Officer will proceed to Baroda on Inspection duty, leaving by mail train from Colaba Station this evening, returning to Bombay by mail train on the 19th instant. The Command of the Bombay Garrison will devolve upon Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A., during General Officer Commanding's absence. Two Salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding.

BRIGADIER GENERAL O. M. Creagh, V. C., has been appointed political resident at Aden in succession to Brigadier General C. A. Cuningham.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Cuffe to address Government and the city Improvement Trust on the inadvisability of using the open spaces in the neigbourhood of the Fort and Marine Lines for building purposes.

MR. A. F. MACONOCHIE, I.C.S., has been appointed Political Agent at Akalkot.

THE services of the Revd. J. C. Matthew, M. A., B. D., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government.

MR. F. J. A. HILL, Assistant Collector of salt revenue, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. M. RODRIGUES, has been appointed to the medical charge of Candy Dispensary Vengurla.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, I. C. S., Collector of Bijapur, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Bijapur Municipality.

MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and three days.

MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to be Commandant with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel vice Lieut.-Col. R. S. Brown, V. D., transferred to the Supernumerary List.

MR. C. E. HUBBARD, Deputy Examiner of Accounts Bombay, has been temporarily transferred to that of the examiner, guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

THE Governor General in Council with the sanction of H. M. Government has been pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. Claudis Boggiano as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 14 was 1808, giving a death-rate of 112·00 per annum per thousand as against 137·44 the corresponding period of last year, and 69·79 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 825 died from fevers of which 710 were bubonic; 5. small-pox; 56. measles; 2 leprosy; 161, phthisis; 58, diseases of the nervous system; 298, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 48 dysentery; 38 still-born; 50, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 65; Brahmin, 56; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 1065; Hindu outcaste, 163; Musalman, 367; Parsee, 30; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 37; Eurasian, 4; Negro African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 228 as against 204 the corresponding period of last year, and 220 the average over the past five years.

NAWAB Sir Ahsunullah Khan of Dacca had been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in succession to Mr. Joy Gobind Law.

THE Secretary of State has at last sanctioned an increase of twelve Staff Corps Officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department. Perhaps in time the Government of India will be able to obtain another thirty officers for this Department, where they are badly needed.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 257 Hindus and 44 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 325; the death-rate being 37·3, and the mean for the ten previous years being 35·4. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague nil cholera nil, small-pox nil, measles 8, fevers 42, dysentery 75, diarrhœa 8, and other causes 192.

WE hear that a conviction has been obtained against one Archer in the District Magistrate's Court, Ferozepore, on a charge of having procured from England a number of forged Public Works Department cheques. Mr. Goldney, of the Punjab Police, prosecuted.

THE Loyal North Lancashire Regiment left Colombo on Saturday for Cape Town. The Regiment will proceed to England in 1901. The Highland Light Infantry, which relieves the L. N. L. R., arrived on Friday in the transport *Avoca*, which had a narrow escape of being destroyed by fire on the voyage.

THE strength of the Government's financial position is exhibited by the official comparison of the money in the public Treasuries and at credit in the Presidency Banks or their branches on the last day of January with the corresponding amounts on the corresponding dates in 1897 and 1898. The figures are :—January 1897 Rs. 11,94,96,000; January 1898 Rs. 12,94,64,000; January 1899 Rs. 14,19,29,000.

THE voting for the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for 1899-1900 has resulted in the election of the following gentlemen :—The Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, President; Mr C H Wilkie, Vice-President; and Mr J. M. G. Prophit, Mr Reg, Murray, Major W. V. Constable, R E Mr. A. Rodocanachi, Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, Mr. E Cable, and Mr. A A Apcar,—members

AN awkward accident is reported to Major J. G, Turner, I.S.C., 2nd Bengal Lancers, who was pig-sticking at Jodhpur last week with the Raja's party. A boar charged his horse, which fell, rolling over on its rider. Before Major Turner could recover himself, the boar charged again, and ripped open one of his arms to the wrist. Before, however, it could do more harm, it was despatched by one of the party, who had dismounted. Major Turner is progressing favourably.

LAST year by a very unusual coincidence Ash Wednesday, the beginning of the Christian fasting season, fell on the very day of the "Id-ul-Fitr," the festival in honour of the termination of Ramzan, the Mahomedan month of fasting. This year both these moveable ceremonies happened earliar, and although the same curious coincidence does not occur again, the Id coincides with Quinquagesima Sunday. Very singularly, however, two festivals not altogether unlike in character, the tenth day or Ashura of the month Muharrum and Whit Sunday will fall this year on the same day the 21st of May.

THE Bengal Government have received a copy of a Grand Vizierial tezkere communicated to the Constantinople Board of Health, on the subject of the regulations to be enforced at Camaran during the coming pilgrim season. The document states that the Minister of War has been ordered to send a detachment of 200 soldiers to Camaran, that the Minister of Marine is to keep a ship of war stationed before the island, for purposes of supervision, and that the naval authorities have been instructed to see that pilgrims are not embarked in excess of the number allowed by the regulation for each ship.

Mr. R. DUBUS of the Goorallie Factory, Midnapore—"Raoul" of the Indian sporting papers—is already well favourably known for his reminiscences of twenty years pigsticking in Bengal, of which by the way a new edition is forthcoming shortly, and he has now written a new volume on the small game shooting of Bengal. As may be judged from its title, Small Game Shooting in Bengal and their Habitat, the book is written in a style more nervous than classical, but it is the work of a practical and experienced sportsman for all that, and forms an excellent guide to every branch of the subject which may be recommended to all those happy persons whose careers as shikaris are still before them.

THE significant fact appears from the last trade returns, that while the gunny bags and other manufactured jute articles exported from Calcutta in January, 1899, were worth Rs. 19,94,654 more than the corresponding exports in January 1898, the raw jute exported was Rs. 19,82,244 less in value Opium exports in the same period were ten lakhs better than in the corresponding month last year, while an increase of nine lakhs appears under the heading of linseed exports, and of seven lakhs under that of grain and pulse. Raw cotton exports also show an increase of nearly six lakhs. On the other hand, hide exports are behind by two lakhs, rapeseed exports by four laks and raw silk by three lakhs. The net result is an increase of seventeen lakhs in the value of merchandise exported from Calcutta last month, and of one and-a-half lakhs in silver exports.

THE office of the Director-General, R. A. M. C., is to undergo titular re-organisation, at any rate as far as its more important functionaries are concerned. Hitherto the medical officer who discharged the duties of a species of secretary to the Director-General, was styled his "Professional Assistant," while the other three medical officers employed in the Director's Office were actually without any special titular designation, This state of affairs, however, is now to be abolished and the various medical officers employed in the Director-General's Office will hencefor h be granted specific bureaucratic titles. Thus the "Professional Assistant" is to be transmogrified into Deputy Director-General, while of the three title-less ones, the most exalted is to be styled Assistant Director-General and the other two Deputy Assistant Directors-General.

THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA presided on Jan. 24 at a public demonstration held in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, in connection with the Irish Sunday closing and Saturday early closing campaign. In addressing the meeting he said no doubt excessive drinking was seriously afecting the population of that island. They were met there to discover some remedy for the great national evil. Their purpose was not to have resort to any heroic scheme, but they invited those present to support a very reasonable and practical suggestion which they believed would result in the most excellent consequences. Their desire was that during Sunday all the public houses should be closed, and also that on Saturday nights they should be closed at a much earlier hour than was now the case. He believed that in pleading for that suggestion they had such a weight of public opinion behind them that it would be impossible for Parliament to shut its ears to the prayers of their petition. Moreover, he could not bring himself to believe that those chiefly interested in the trade of liquor would seriously oppose so reasonable a scheme, for there was not a class of men who stood in greater need of rest on the seventh day than the publicans of the great towns and cities and those associated with them.

MESSRS. MACKINTYRE and Laird, of the firm of Peattie] Mackintyre, and Laird, writers, of 75 Hope Street, Glasgow have issued a circular to their clients, intimating that their partner, Mr. A. Y. Peattie, absconded several days since and that he has abstracted readily negotiable securities from the safe of the firm. The books have been handed for examination to Messrs. Kerr, Andersons, and Macleod, accountants, and it is said that a deficiency of £40,000 has already been disclosed.

CAPTAIN SMYTHE, son of Sir Walter Smythe, of Acton Burnell Hall, Salop, met with a serious accident while hunting with the Shropshire Hounds. At Pumhill, near Shrewsbury, he was thrown from his horse, and the animal kicked him on the forehead, making an ugly gash just above the eyes.

THE annual conversazione of Old Leysians, which was held on Jan. 24 at the Royal Palace Hotel, was attended by nearly 500 guests, who were received by the present headmaster, the Rev. W. T. A. Barber, Sir George Hayter Chubb, M. P. (honorary treasurer) and Lady Chubb. Those present included Sir H. H. Fowler, M. P., Sir George Shenton, Mr. R. W. Perks M. P. Mr. W. A. McArthur. M. P., and Sir Clarence Smith.

MR. J. STUART, M.P., was on Jan. 24, formally installed as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, and delivered an inaugural address, in which he pointed out that the present time was a period of change, and that if the Universities were to form, as they ought to form, a connecting link between the past and the future, they must widen their system and curriculum and prepare to give methodised training in many branches of knowledge and activity which until now they had refused to recognise as academic subjects. At the close of the address the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Very Rev. H. Adler, Chief Rabbi; Sir W. H. Broadbent, M.D.; Mr. G.E. Buckle; Mr. McKinnon Wood, Chairman of the London County Council; and some other gentlemen, and on Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CROWN MINISTERS AS COMPANY DIRECTORS.

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The House of Commons has rejected by 247 against 143 votes, an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, declaring it incompatible for Ministers of the Crown to be Company Directors.

A WARNING TO MINISTERS.

The "Times," in an article, this morning, warns ministers that, notwithstanding the rejection by the House of Commons of Mr. MacNeill's amendment to the address disapproving of Ministers of the Crown being Company Directors, public feeling favours the principle of the amendment.

PLAGUE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ANOTHER INDIAN AFFLICTED.

Another native of India has been stricken with plague in the Barberton district of the Transvaal.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dilwara has arrived at Southampton.

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

FEB. 16.

The Australian papers urge British annexation of Samoa as the only solution of the present state of anarchy in the islands.

EXPECTED COLLAPSE OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The collapse of the negociations of the Anglo-American Commission on Canadian affairs is apprehended momentarily owing to the unwillingness of the American Commissioners to grant reciprocity.

DEATH OF AN ENGLISH JUDGE.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Chitty.

[The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty was the second and only surviving son of the late Mr. Thomas Chitty, of the Inner Temple, and was born in London in 1828. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1851, taking a first-class in classics. Subsequently he was elected a Fellow of Exeter College, and proceeded M.A. in 1854. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856, and was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1874. Mr. Chitty for some years enjoyed a very extensive practice in the Rolls Court, of which he was the leader. He was formerly a Major in the Inns of Court Volunteers. To the general public, however, Mr. Chitty's name was most familiarly known in his capacity as umpire at the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, which post he filled for some years. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1880 as one of the Liberal members for Oxford. In Sept., 1881, he was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, in place of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, who had been transferred to the Court of Appeal. Shortly afterwards he received the customary honour of knighthood. He married in 1858 Clara Jessie, sixth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock. Great sympathy was felt for him in 1895 when his daughter was drowned while fishing in the River Lochy.—Mr. Justice Chitty was occupying Inverlochy Castle, the superb Inverness-shire residence of Lord Abinger. He in a keen sportsman himself having never lost his live for outdoor exercises since he rowed in the Oxford boat that won on a foul forty six years ago, and again three years later when the Dark Blues won by twenty-seven seconds. It was while he was out fishing with his daughter that she fell into the river unknown to him. The Chitty family is a large and united one, Mr. Chitty's three sons have all followed the law.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage with the outward mails of the 10th instant left here at 9 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon with the homeward mails of the 11th instant arrived here a 10 a.m. to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CULCUTTA, FEB. 16.

No fewer than six vacancies on the Musketry Staff occur between the end of March and the beginning of June next.

Lieutenant H. De L. Pollard Lowsley, is appointed Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., and posted to the Central Provinces.

Colonel Henry succeeds to the Allahabad Command; Colonel Michell retaining command of the Assam District.

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the British Infantry with the Khyber Brigade; the Royal Scots and the Hampshires to go to Peshawar for location, the Yorkshires moving to Dogshai, the Inniskillings to Mean Meer and Dalhousie, and a wing of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now at Mean Meer, moving to Ferozepore.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF QUETTA.

A GRANT OF RS. 10,000

A grant of Rs. 10 000 for improving the sanitation of Quetta has been made by the Government of India.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

His Excellency the Viceroy will preside at the annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund here on the 3rd March, and Mr. Rivaz will present the report.

THE BALUCH OUTLAW.

A small force of Cavalry and Infantry, with a Political officer, has moved to Panjpai from Quetta with a view to effecting the recapture of the outlawed Baluch Surdar Yar Mahomed Khan, who has taken up his quarters with his family and followers on the outskirts of Quetta District, having been expelled from Afghanistan, where he at first obtained shelter after escaping from British custody in Baluchistan, where he gave trouble.

ATTACK ON THE SOUDANESE MUTINEERS

SIXTY KILLED.

News from Uganda states that on the 27th October, Captain Fowler, with a party of the 27th Baluchis and East African Rifles, surprised about 700 Soudanese mutineers and Uganda rebels, killing sixty. Our losses were one killed and three wounded.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, FEB. 16.

Owing to several suspicious cases taken to the Observation Camp, and recently three indigenou cases in Mungulwar, Sadashiv and Ukerwar Peiths in the city, the inhabitants are frightened and several of them gone to reside in the open place near Bhambhurda.

Up to date 24 imported cases from Bambay were imported. During the last week plague in the district showed satisfactory improvement.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

Under instructions from Bombay Command Headquarter, the noves of the 8th and 9th Bombay Infantry will be carried out by rail as follows:—Head-quarters wing, 8th Bombay Infantry, leave Baroda on the 22nd instant. On arrival at Dadur, the Malegaon detachment to be railed to Munmar, and march thence to Malegaon; the remainder by rail to Ahmednagar.

9th Bombay Infantry Head-quarters wing to entrain at Ahmednugar on the 22nd instant and rail to Baroda; left wings, 8th and 9th Bombay Infantry, to rail to Ahmednagar and Baroda, starting after arrival of the head-quarters. The wing of the Malagaon detachment of the 9th Bombay Infantry to be moved so as to reach Dadur and meet the left wing there.

The Regiments are not to enter Bombay.

THE MURRAY FOOTBALL CUP.

THE GORDONS VICTORS.

LUCKNOW, FEB. 16.

In the finals for the Murray Football Cup, the Gordon scored one goal in the first half; the Black Water nil. Clarke scored the only goal in the match The Gordons pressed throughout, and had all the game to themselves, the Black Watch only pressing once and nearly equalising, but the Gordons' defence was good. The Black Watch's form was disappointing, the Gordons playing a splendid game and fully deserving the win. Play was mostly in the Black Watch territory. The Gordons showed a fine combination. The Cup was presented to the captain of the team, by Mrs General Jennings, who spoke a few appropriate words to the winners amidst the cheers of a large and representative audience the Cornwalls backing their frontier comrades, the Gordons.

Captain Burder, Station Staff Officer, was a most impartial Referee.

AFFAIRS IN MUSCAT.

THE RESIDENT TAKES A STRONG VIEW.

THE NATIVES WITH US.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, FEB. 11.

NOTHING of any importance has transpired since my last letter, except the arrival of Colonel Meade, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, which took place last Monday. Since then he has had long conferences with his Highness almost daily, and it is known that the subject of these has been the attempted cession of the port for coaling purposes to the French. It is believed that Colonel Meade, acting of course under instructions, has taken a very strong view of the matter, and one that is evidently impressing the natives here considerably, as they almost unanimously express strong disapproval of the Sultan's actions, and apparently appreciate the many favours which the country—to say nothing of his Highness and his ancestors—has received at the hands of the British. They are beginning to recall, and discuss, the many occasions on which we have assisted and protected the country, and the disinterestedness displayed by us in not attempting to annex their country when it has been within our power to do so.

Whether the Sultan looks on affairs in the same way is liable to doubt, although there can be no doubt which way his true interests lie. This is the close of the Ramzan, and things will probably move much faster during the ensuing week. For it is a matter of common knowledge that is "ill talking on a fasting stomach." It is to be hoped that H. H.'s common sense will return with the close of his fast, and that he will see the error of his ways.

REGARDING affairs at Muscat the Sultan has lately shown such a disregard for the obligations under which he was placed by the British Government, by whose favour he really exists, that his monthly subsidy has been stopped. He seems to have had an impression that he could make any agreement he chose with the French Consul in the matter of a new coaling station, but by this time he has probably discovered his mistake. It is, by the way, absurd for the Paris press to talk about such a station being for commercial purposes, as France has practically no trade in the Persian Goulf. In answer to a question put by Mr. Drage in the House of Commons on August 5th last our present Viceroy stated that two-thirds of the trade of the Persian Gulf was with Great Britain and British possessions, and he added that "the political and commercial responsibilities of Great Britain in the Gulf are undoubtedly of such magnitude as to give Her Majesty's Government a special interest in these waters." Major Sadler, in noting in his report on the political administration of the Gulf for 1894-95 the appearance of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes wrote "This line is running under orders of the French Governmen and the Company are not even attempting seemingly to make it pay commercially," or in order words, the object of running the steamer to the Gulf was purely political.—*Pioneer.*

INTERCESSORY SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

YESTERDAY, special services of intercession were held at the Cathedral for the arrest of the plague in the city of Bombay. In the morning there was a celebration of the Holy communion, in which the Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Scott, and the Revd. S. Leigh Lye took part. At 6 p.m. evening prayer was said, and special collects offered up, The clergy taking part were the Revd. S. Leigh Lye and Revd. C. Gilder.

The Bishop preached and took his text from St. Matthew, 8th Chapter and 8th Verse—"Speak the word only and my servant shall be healed." His Lordship spoke of the beauty of the trust which was shown by the centurion in the power of Our Lord, and proceeding commented upon the tendency of the age in the way of what was known as free thought and agnosticism. Science had done much to inculcate beliefs which were apt to have little of the faith of the Roman soldier in them; but he need scarcely say to those present that however far science might have advanced there still lay before it problems unsolved and insoluble. And it was as the mind realised its own feebleness that it went to the highest source of all trusting in a strength that was not of earth. They had had now for two years in Bombay a visitation of an epidemic which had baffled all human skill, and as there appeared to be little evidence of it abating, they had come together to ask that the Almighty might lighten the burden which had been placed upon the suffering country. They thanked God that during their trouble they had had wise and skilful men to assist them, but they feel at the same time that whatever were the means adopted to secure a modification of the plague must be adopted with constant faith in the supremacy of the Divine Being—with constant dependence on the Divine blessing. So they solemnly on bended knees by a public act of intercession sought God that he might be pleased to make effectual the means which were being adopted for the amelioration of the condition of the natives whom it scourged. It was not well perhaps that they should speculate too freely on such a subjet as the divine reason for this dispensation. An endless variety of thories was certain to suggest itself to different classes of minds. They might conclude with too great confidence that the visitation through which they were suffering was a sign of God's lawful judgment, for there was always enough sin and wickedness in the world to merit such a work of the Almighty's displeasure. At such a time as the present then it behoved them to humble themselves and make confession of those weaknesses and shortcomings of which each individual was conscious. Proceeding, his Lordship pointed out how great was the opportunity at present afforded to those of the Christian faith to demonstrate their sympathy for the afflicted people of the country and to become a means of obtaining grace for them by intercession. He then called upon them to make offering from their worldly means, that by the funds so raised the lot of the afflicted people among whom they lived might to some extent with God's blessing be improved.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY.

LA GRANDE REVUE.

PARIS Jan. 27.

IN the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday a debate took place on the foreign affairs estimates, in which M. d'Estournelles pressed for information regarding the actual position arising out of the Fashoda incident. He advocated a policy which would solve the present dispute while an honourable agreement is possible. M. Denys Cochin also advocated agreement with Great Britain. The principal non-Ministerial speech was delivered by M. Ribot, who emphasised his view of the necessity for amicable relations between France and England. At the same time he stood strongly for the rights of France in Newfoundland and in Madagascar, making a point of the fact that all the Powers had recognised the annexation of the latter and "England alone still sought to create difficulties." With regard to Egypt he declared that England could never maintain a claim to establish her protectorate over Egypt with out the assent of all Europe. He accussed Great Britain of unwillingness to discuss the Egyptian question, while France had never shirked such a discussion. M. Delcasse in reply made a brief reference to the Hispano-American war, the Tsar's peace proposal (with regard to which he expressed France's hearty approval), and Cretan affairs. He then proceeded to enter into the Fashoda question in great detail. He had protested that there was nothing unfrendly in Marchand's expedition. Were they to maintain that officer at Fashododa? "The Government had kept in view only the general interest of the country, and i was in that interest that it ordered the evacuation." He had belived it to be patriotic to avert a conflict which would have been a calamity for the whole world and would have cost sacrifices out of all proportion to the subject in dispute. The debate was adjourned on the conclusion of M. Delcasse's speech which was warmly received by the House.

As regards the questions now pending between Greas Britain and France in Newfoundland, the belief is, entertained in well-informed quarters that an amicable solution, satisfactory to both parties, will be reached at no distant date by means of compensation to the French fishermen for the surrender of any rights they possess under the Treaty of Utrecht. In the event, however, of an agreement not being arrived at, such arrangements will be made as will sufficiently safeguard British Imperial and Colonial rights for the future. The British Government, it is pointed out, is desirous to meet the French Government half way in the matter, but can in no way recognise any French territorial rights on the shore.

The Treaty of Utrecht, on which the whole French position is based, and to which all subsequent Treatie refer, distinctly lays down that the sovereignty of the island is to remain with the British, and that the French aro to have no future claims whatever thereto. French fishermen possess the right to take the fish indicated by implication in the Treaty, namely cod, off the shore, and also, if necessary, to dry them on shore in temporary stages of wood, which are to be occupied during the fishing season only. The French local authorities seem to be responsible for much of the friction that has arisen, seeing that the Municipality of St. Pierre gives a bounty of fifty francs per head for men who go to the West Coast of Newfoundland during the fishing season. Going ostensibly for the purpose of plying their trade, these men really form smuggling centres for spirits and other goods imported from St. Pierre to temporary huts which are built on the shore.

When the shore question is settled, that of the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon remains to be dealt with. These islands were given by Great Britain to France by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, to serve as points d'appui for French fishermen employed on the French fisheries. The islands are still used as such for the French fishery which is carried on at the Banks, and which employs a large number of men; but, contrary to the declaration made by the French King in 1783, to the effect that the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon should never be a source of jealousy between the two nations, St. Pierre is to a large extent a big smuggling centre, affecting not only Newfoundland, but also Canada and the United States. A request has been repeatedly made that there should be a British Consul in the place, but this has never been agreed to. It is felt that when the shore question is being dealt with the French Government should be approached on the subject of St. Pierre and Miquelon with a view to the re-establishment in those islands of the condition of things contemplated at the time of the cession,

M. Pelletan, in his financial statement made in the Chamber, said that England expended 30,000,000 francs a year on her Colonies, the United States and all the other countries of Europe spent quite 60,000,000 francs, whereas France spent 80,000,000 francs. Did she in return secure fine markets. No, the French Colonies were too overridden to prosper. Algeria was no exception. The total of French exports to the Colonies was 118,000,000 francs, that of England to her colonies was 2,000,000,000 francs. When a Colony was to be won, Constitutional law was made light of. Sixteen milions were appropriated to the conquest of Madagascar without asking leave of Parliament until the money was spent. Colonies were conqured blindfold. The conquerors, said truly a Deputy of the Right, were explorers seeking subjects for books and lectures, and brilliant officers impatient for promotion. When they pegged out territories, functionaries and soldiers were sent to Administer and hold them. Military occupancy, and not trade, was the basis of Colonial policy.

M. Pelletan thought it high time to revise the Constitution, or at any rate to have a new reading of the Constitution. There was no country in the world so little Parliamentary as France. Public opinion was a stronger force in Russia. France was falsely called a Democracy. She was a Bureaucracy. This bureaucracy was of small service unless for the narrowest routine. France, in regard to industrial plant, ranks eleventh among the nations. Her railways were a heavy burden to the ratepayers. Her internal navigation was where it had been in the reign of Lous XIV. She spent too much on the Niger to render the Seine, Loire, and Rhone navigable. The state of her ports was disquieting. Look at Bordeau, look at Marseilles. They had rather retrograded than advanced in twenty years. All the other great ports of Europe—Genoa, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, had been bounding forward. The exports of Sweden and Norway were now greater than those of France. Railway circulation within a number of years had increased 75 per cent. in Germany, 69 in Austria, 47 in Switzerland, 42 in the Notherland, 30 in England, and 11 in France, though Paris is said to on the road to everywhere. Why was this? Because the Civil Service was rotten with the vices of the French Monarchy. The time for waiting for amendment was over. It was a question whether France was to live, or the vermin of abuses were to go on fattening. She must have the courage to insist on her Paliament being something other than the valet of the Cabinet which was the valet of the Bureaucracy.

The French Socialists have sent an address to the English Social Democratic Federation, beseeching the former body to use every effort against any attempt that may me again made to disturb the relations of England and France. Such a disturbance, it is declared would seriously affect the prosperity and position of the workers. "Let Englishmen remember, the address continues," that aggressive Imperialism is a menace to the peace of the world. Unfortunately French capitalism, shrunken, zealous and irritated, and English capitalism, greedy, insolent, and unscrupulous, multiplied the points of irritation and conflict existed in the relations of the two countries. Let the Proletariat, whom, in both cases, capitalists sought to fascinate with their resounding platitudes refuse to subscribe to the doctrine that it is to their interest to extend the nation's markets, even though this means war.' The universal Proletariat should, it is held above all things, seek peace.

The death of the Sultan of Wadai will serve to attract attention to almost the only African State of any importance which has so far escaped the intertention of one or other of the European Powers. Its geographical position in the very heart of Africa sufficiently accounts for this exemption. Wadai will no doubt retain its independence for some time longer, out eventually it will probably fall under the influence of one or other of the two European Powers whose spheres of influence approach it most nearly. These are Great Britain in the east and France on the south. Darfur, which was formerly ruled by Sir Rudolf Slatin as an Egyptian governor, marches with Wadai on the east; while Bagirmi, which was at one time a tributary State of Wadai, is now nominally under French protection, though the latest news from the Lake Chad region is that the adventurer Rabah had fallen on the Sultan of Bagirmi, driven him from his capital, and compelled him to take refuge at one of the French posts on the Shari River. The whole politics of this remote district of Africa are extremely complicated and obscure. It is to be presumed that neither the British nor the French Government is particularly anxious to assume a responsibility for Wadai, and yet it is impossible to say that one or other of them may not suddenly wake up to find that the action of a frontier officer has given Wadai an international importance. Fortunately, the danger of this is not imminent, for the French advance guard have received a check at Bagirmi, and Darfur has not yet been reoccupied by the Sirdar.

ENGLISH readers may be glad to have their attention called to one of the newer Paris magazines—"La Grande Revue," now under the distinguished editorship of M. Labori. The Review justifies its title, both in form and matter—in everything, in fact, but its price, which is extremely moderate. Two of its numbers are before us, and they are excellent. In one of them, the number for December last, there is an article on Fashoda which is an earnest plea for a good understanding between England and France. The writer gives a history of the question, or rather of that Egyptian question to which it properly belongs France and England, he says, were on very good terms down to the time of the Congress of Berlin. When the Egyptian question came up with the revolt of Arabi, it was England that at first held back from intervention, and the government of M. Gambotta that was fo, active measures. His successor, M. de Freycinet hesitated, and Mr. Gladstone went in. Then M. de Freycinet sought to repair his error by a nominal co, operation that would have given France a voice in the settlement. But he was overthrown by a coalition and England had the victory and its resutlrs to herself M. Ferry, who followed, sought to recover lost ground by an understanding with Germany, Austria and Russia. He made some progress, but he fell in his turn before he could give full effect to his schemes.

Then came the policy of pin-pricks (first series), which the writer condemns as at once irritating, purposeless, and devoid of any true political idea. The only aim of France seemed to be to thwart the projects of England, no matter how beneficial they might have been to Egypt. She was the last to consent to the abolition of the odious corvee. Still, she had another chance when the Drummond-Wolff Convention offered the promise of England's withdrawal. But it was rashly and imprudently rejected, and it was never renewed. It was the British Government's last effort of conciliation. In due course M. Hanotaux came into office with a policy that had Anglophobia for its principle, and the Russian Alliance for its means. He refused to listen to M. Cambon, who wanted to back up England at Constantinople and to stop the Arminian massacres. He followed Russia in the East and Far East, in the hope of getting her support in Egypt. The Marchand mission was sent out to cut the Cape to Cairo line, and, in its ultimate results, to render the British position in Egypt untenable. What followed is known to everyone; the long series of annoyances had their inevitable result In the opinion of the writer, there is but one wise course left to the Republic—to come to a full and frank understanding with England, and to resume a policy of friendship which, with its past fruits of the Commercial Treaty, of Tunis of Madagascar, of Siam, and of the Niger, has been of incalculable benefit to France. "In politics, as in business, it is a weakness not to know how to estimate a transaction according to profit and loss." It is the most statesmanlike article on the subject which has yet appeared in the French Press.

The mobilisation operations have been delayed for some days. Next week, very probably, trials will take place of far greater importance than those gone through recently in the presence of the Minister of Marine. Provisions and ammunition for the semaphore stations and the coast forts and batteries are being embarked on the Perceval. In the course of the coming manœuvres so-called 'vigilant' torpedoes will be laid surrounding a division of ironclads supposed to be the enemy, and the Gustave Zede will show once more that she is able to surprise ironclads and torpedo them. These manœuvres will be very instructive for the naval staff, the crews of the vessels engaged, and the marines.

M. Villars, a French photographer, claims to have overcome a difficulty with which all photographers are acquainted—namely, to photograph in a picture the so-called non-actinic colours. M. Villars having exposed plates wrapped up in black paper to Rontgen rays, finds (says our Paris Correspondent) that they are modified, becoming sensitive to all colours—green yellow, red, and even infra-red.

The League the French Motherland will not appeal to the public to buy a cross of the Legion of Honour in diamonds for Adjutant du Prat, but the bourgeois part of the public comes to the league. The bourgeoisie has undergone a deep change since 1870. The "petit bourgeois" tends to disappear. Monster shops, excellent communal schools, universal military service, and general dearness, are driving him and his sons towards the working class. The Bourgeoisie that hold its old situatson tends towards Republican oligarchy. It regards the Army as its shield against Socialism and Anarchism, dotes on the officers, and is forward to join in any demonstration meant to glorify them. Hence the success of the subscription for the Widow Henry, and the one now on foot to give a diamond cross to Adjutant du Prat, No sooner was the latter started than 1,000 bourgeoise of Luneville asked to join the League, As its members they are entitled to contribute to the Prat fund, The same impulse shows itself in many other places. The League now embraces more than forty thousand members. It can afford to enrich the literary men who write up to its aspirations, and deliver lectures in its name, The League has determined to give all possible eclat to the presentation of the cross in diamonds. Only Leaguers will be present.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

NEW FELLOWS.

A NOTIFICATION of the Educational Department dated Bombay Castle, 16 February was issued in a Government Gazette (extraordinary) last evening.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the Bombay University:—

Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L. M, & S.
Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B. A., L L. B.
Muhammad Akbar Nazarali Hydari, B. A.
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebboy, Bart.
Barjorji Framji Lally, G. G. M. C.
Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balkrishna Pitale.
Silas Meyer Moses.
The Venerable William Edward Scott, M. A. (Oxon).
William Powell Symonds. I. C. S.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander Edward Jackson Beaumont, will sail today, for Mauritius with the Head-Quarter wing of the 2nd Battalion K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, consisting of 8 officers, 2 ladies, 4 children, 2 warrant officers, 1 woman, and 1 child, 439 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women and 6 children, and 20 men 1st Bengal Infantry. Besides 18 men, 3 women and 8 children, 1 man and 1 woman detail to Durban. The wing will be brought to Bombay with their baggage in two detachments by two troop trains. The first train with 4 officers and 147 men, including the usual working party and guard, the whole of the families and the heavy baggage arrived at the Sassoon took yesterday morning. The second train, with the remainder of the regiment, left Poona last night and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock this morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. C. Barter, Major G. F. Ottley, Captain H. Wells Cole, Captain and Quarter-Master and Mrs. W. G. Judge and 2 children, Lieut. S. C. Taylor, Lieut. F. Colquhoun and Lieut. C. A. L. Yate, 2nd K. O. Yorkshire L. I., and Captain and Mrs. Halt and 2 children, R. A. M. C.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

FOURSOME MATCH.

THE course has lost the second hole, and there are consequently only three greens playable on the Gymkhana side of the maidan. Nothing much is lost, as six holes have been made on the other side, and very good holes they are. It is astonishing what can be done with Bombay turf, even in the dry weather, by the careful application of pani and rollers. The two new greens that have suddenly been prepared are very fairly smooth, and though still a bit on the rough side, they are of a sporting character and make a pleasant change from the old stereotyped nine holes.

I hear that the question has cropped up of playing more competitions for 18 holes, and not for nine. Were it not for the inconvenience of having to turn out two consecutive mornings, there would be nothing to be said against the proposal. A golf course should be eighteen holes, and all competitions should therefore be played over 18 holes. Not only is there more credit in returning a good score under such conditions, but if they are adopted, they put an end to the possibility of a limit handicap man fluking a win by putting in a ridiculously low score for 9 holes. He would never do it twice running, as such a score is only made by holing a "putt" at 80 yards or laying a brassy shot dead at 150. It is a thing devoutly to be wished that flukes of this kind could be abolished in competitions. They are the despair of handicappers, and are encouragement to bad golf.

Only 8 couples entered for the foursome competition this morning, which resulted in a win for Messrs Don and Kiddle who returned 45-3 : 42.

As the following list shows, it is difficult to understand why so few players entered. Once a foursome player always a foursome player, I think. There is far more interest in the actual play, apart from the fact that if you make a good shot, you have three people to applaud it, instead of only one, and who shall say that a golfer's appreciation of a fellow player's shot is not a thing to be desired?

I believe the original game of golf was two players playing one ball against another two, and it can only have died out on account of the increasing selfishness of the age.

FOURSOME COMPETITION RESULT.

R A Don and J C Kiddle	45	3	42
P J Fischer and J Stiven	45	Sc	45
W P Pechey and H G Meikle	46	Sc	46
O Marshall and R Marshall	46	Sc	46
Dr McDonald and E Nicholson	52	1	51

Others made no returns. —X

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione of the Bombay Art Society will take place at the Town Hall at 9-30 p.m. on Monday the 13th of March and the Exhibition will be opened at 5-30 p.m. on March 14th. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March.

THE KNICKERBOCKER CLUB.

THE Knickerbocker Club mentioned in the telegrem of the Pioneer's London correspondent's cabl- of Wednesday is more fully described as the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. It is a well-known New York Institution, with residential quarters like an ordinary club, but devoted to athletics, for the cultivation of which among themembers there isa salaried Professor of Physical Culture. On December 27th last this Professor, Mr. H. Cornish, received at the Club by post a bottle which appeared to contain bromo seltzer in a small silver bottle holder. At the time Mr. Cornish thought the present was a joking reflection on the Christmas festivities in which he had taken part. A few days later he took the bottle home, and next morning, as it happened, his aunt, Mrs K. Adams, had a bad headache, and his sister suggested that she might have some of the bromo seltzer. She was given some, and immediately fell seriously ill; Cornish himself tasted it and also fell ill: and the Doctor who was first called in had a similar experience. Mrs. Adams died shortly afterwards. In the investigations which followed, it emerged that another member of the Knickerbocker Club, Mr. H. C. Barnet, had died a few weeks before (November 12) under similar circumstances. He had received by post a sample box of a New York patent medicine known as Kutnow's powder (virtually the same as Carlsbad salts) and a day or two later, having been accustomed to use this preparation, took a dose and was immediately violently ill. He recovered partially under medical treatment, but ultimately died. Chemical examination showed that cyanide of mercury, a deadly poison, had been mixed both with the powder and with the bromo-seltzer, and as some of the powder was also found among the seltzer it was clear that the poisoner was the same in both cases This was practically as far as the New York papers had got when the last Indian mail left in tracing the crime though they were full of elaborate theories One man well-known in New York Mr Roland B Molineux son of General Molineux who had resigned the Knickerbocker Club some time before and married a lady who was understood to have been engaged to the deceased Mr Barnet had been suspected but he had not been arrested and had courted the fullest inquiry Judging from the London correspondent's telegram however the "New York World" would seem to have been on the the right track when it worte the following:—The man under surveillance was formerly a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club He was at one time a man of high social and financial standing in this city, In later years, through evil habits and evil assosiations, his descent was rapid. From being unpopular in the athletic club he latterly developed into a person with whom the members of the club felt that they could not associate. It was the conviction for some time before action was taken that the was unfit to be a member of the club. Consideration, however, for his past high standing and the remembrance of the esteem with which he had once been held prevented the club from taking the decisive step of expelling him. Things finally reached such a pass, however, that nothing else remained to be done. A special meeting of the club was called to act upon his ease. He was ignominiously expelled. It is well known that he from the first associated Mr. Cornish with the revelation of facts which led to this action.'

SLAVERY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

G. M. C. (The initials of a well-known Wesleyan-Missionary formerly in Madras) writes to the "Manchester Guardian" on "Salvery in India." Referring to contracts between landowners and pariahs, binding the pariahs and their families to they service of the landowners, he says:—"One or two extracts from the documents of contract will best show their nature. Here is one from South Arcott District;—The executant acknowledges the receipt of sixrupees and in consideration of this sum mortgages his younger brother, who is in lieu of interest on the debt to work as a field labourer under the grantee, who will on his part feed him thrice a day and pay him the usual harvest perquisites. The executant further binds himself to pay damages at the rate of an anna for every day on which is brother absents himself from work.' Here is another from Malabar—'Whereas we have to-day received from you an advance of one hundred rupeef. we have agreed to work for you . . . receiving a daily wage of two measures of paddy for maintaining ourselves and children. We further agree that we, with our children, when they are able to work, will serve for 35 years, &c. These and many similar documents have been duly registered in the Government Registration Offices, and these translations were supplied by an official of the Registration Department. Slavery of this kind still continues and will probably do so for a long time to come. It can only be ended by the enlightenment of the people."

MR. CHARLES SCOTT DICKSON, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, on Jan. 20 presided at the annual dinner of the St. Andrews University Conservative Association, and, replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said that the more Imperial they became the greater was their strength, and the more did it influence for peace and progress all over the world their relations with foreign Powers. The Conservative Party had always been Imperial, since at least Mr. Disraeli made Imperialism one of the foremost features of his policy. The Unionist Party, too, had always been Imperial and the result was that now so great had been the success of that Imperial policy that it had been contagious, and had affected their opponents to no small extent. Lord Rosebery, he ventured to say, left the leadership of the Liberal Party to a large extent because of his sympathy with the same idea; and even within the last two weeks they had seen other two leaders desert their party to a large extent because of the feeling, they had to confess that a large number, if not the majority, of the party had also become devotees of this same idea. Leader after leader had left the Liberal Party, the result being that, apparently, while they might be able to get a leader, their present position was that they required followers as much as leaders, and that they had been unable to make up their minds what their policy was to be.

SECUNDERABAD SKITTLES GYMKHANA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 14.

AFTER many months a SkittlesGymkhana in which lively interest was evinced by a great crowd of spectators in the pavilion, was held this evening Lord Dumbarton, and Mr. Lowe, who are on a visit to Hyderabad, General Tucker and several other Society satellites were among the lookers-on. Mrs Leach, wife of Colonel Leach, distributed the prizes at the end of a very successful programme, which included the following events:—

The Tent-Pegging Challenge Cup—Value Govt. Rs. 100. Open to members only on horses 14-2 or over. The Cup to become the property of any member winning it at two successive Gymkhanas—3 runs miss and out. Marks:—Carry 6. Move or fairly split peg 4. Strike with point 2. A maximum of 2 marks may be given each run if the judges consider pace and style very good. Barbed spears not allowed. Spears to be 7 ft. long at least. Entrance H. S. Rs. 3. 1st prize 50 per cent. of entries; 2nd prize 25 per cent. entries. Present holder of Challenge Cup, Lieut. Cox 19th Hussars.

Mr Harbord Hyderabad Contingent 1
Captain Chetwode } 2
Mr Claridge 3rd M L }
Twenty-six others competed.

Variety Tent-Pegging—Competitors to take a Stirrup off a table about 3 feet high, throw it over near side, take a lance stuck point down in the ground, ride at a ring, over a hurdle and take a peg on far side 30 yards away. Entrance H. S. Rs. 2. Prize—The Entries.

Captain Chetwode...... 1
Twenty-five others competed.

Chariot Race for Bandies—2 bullocks driven by members of Gymkhana. Ladies nomination, Distance.—About 1-4 mile. A Prize. Entrance H. S. Rs. 2.

Mr J Molony nominated by Mrs Bird...... 1
Mr Adams, nominated by Lady Chichele Plowden 2
Capt Saunders nominated by Mrs Tregear...... 3

Eighteen bullock bandies were in the race, and it was great fun to see some of them tumble to pieces while others lost a bullock and had to run on the yoke of one.

Ladies Pig Sticking. To be run in heats of 2 For ladies with chalked lances (provided at Gymkhana) to ride at a mussuck towed by a polo pony. Entrance free. A prize.

Mrs Johnson 1
Mrs Cocks 2
Miss Cargill 3

This was a novel, pretty and yet a dangerous event, if the ponies only tripped over the string to which the dummy pig was tied and rushed along at a rattling pace by a polo pony. Mrs. Johnson rode handsomely after the pig and so did Mrs. Cocks.

Barnum's Cambridgeshire—½ mile, open to anyone in the station. 1st prize Rs. 10, 2nd prize Rs. 5, 3rd prize Rs. 3, to be given to rider or driver. A distance handicap for all animals and bicycles. Bicycles and Horses Scratch. Ponies 50 yards. Mules 250 yards. Bullocks and camels 450 yards. Elephants 600 yards. Fancy animals will be handicapped by the Committee.

Col Wright's Camel Drudnerman...... 1
Mr Claridge's Zebra Farduba...... 2
Capt Ainslie's Mule Flying Dutchman 3
Mr Tregear's Bullock Oom Paul 0
Capt Saunder's Perambulator with Baby...... 0
Major Hay's Bullock Nansen...... 0
Mr Percy-Smith Water Buffalo Dreyfus 0
Mr Fellow's Bullock Picquart 0
Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk's Elephant General Jones 0
Capt Osman Yar Jung's g cb Mule Match Box 0
Nawab Nadur Jung's Blk Elephant Trumpet 0
Mr Orr's Mule Persimmon 0
Mr Molony's Monkey Beauty 0

The monkey took to the course gamely, but he could not see the fun of running at race speed for more than a short distance. The camel, however, kept up a lovely stride the whole way and overtaking the monkey near the post won by twelve strides. The rest followed up anyhow.

The Poodle Fakers Scramble—Competitors to start with chits on which will be written a sentence with a missing word, They will ride to their nominators who will fill in the word then ride back to the judge and hand in chit Any number of answers allowed but only one at a time. First correct answer wins. Entrance H S Rs. 2. A prize to the lady.

Capt Saunders nominated by Mrs Tregear 1

About two dozen competitors faced the starter and made an amusing scramble for the missing word which Captain Saunders eventually got from Mrs Tregear.

The sentence was "My nomination has a stupid countenance" and the missing word was "stupid."

The Gymkhana on the whole was very interesting and spirited.

THE MADRAS RACES BANKRUPT.

DWINDLED AWAY.

ARE THE STEWARDS TO BLAME?

The Stewards of the Madras Races regret that notwithstanding the success of the recent Meeting held at Guindy, from both a racing and the spectators' points of view, they are confronted with a debit balance which requires to be liquidated before they can place before the public any proposals for another Meeting or for the resuscitation of racing in Madras. In order to assist the public to arrive at the causes which have led to this deficit in funds, the Stewards give the following statement; and a study of the items will be sufficient to show how the present state of affairs has come about:—

	1895.		1896.		1897.		1899.	
	Rs	a	Rs	a	Rs	a	Rs	a
Donations	10,900	0	7,250	0	6,300	0	4,709	0
Gate Money and programmes	2,480	2	1,878	1	1,063	8	1,819	8
Bookmakers' Fees	3,200	0	4,050	0	4,580	0	1,400	0
Commission on Totalisator	513	8	371	2	32	10	453	10
Commission on Lotteries	205	0	..		195	0	...	
Entrances	16,425	0	14,225	0	9,860	0	5,465	0
Prizes given	26,305	0	32,168	0	21,255	0	15,590	0

The deficit amounts to about Rs. 3,000, which must be met either by the Stewards or by the public, to whom an appeal for subscriptions is made before any hope can be held out of future race meetings. The sport of racing has flourished for so long in the City of Madras that it is hoped those interested in it, whether as participators or as on-lookers, will come forward to prevent the Madras Races becoming a thing of the past. It is with

SOMEWHAT MIXED FEELINGS,

writes the "Madras Mail, that we give publication to the above statement and appeal. We may say at onc, however, that we trust that the sum required will be forth-coming from those interested in racing in this part of India. The management of the Stewards of the Madras Races has come in for a good deal of adverse criticism during the past few years; but whatever their mistakes and faults may have been, the Stewards have been animated by a desire to provide sport for that considerable portion of the public which is attracted by the turf: and it must not be forgotten that their time and services are given gratuitously and without grudging. It woul not be right, and proper, therefore, that the burden of this big deficit of Rs. 3.000 should fall entirel on them. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that the present deplorable condition of the Race Fund emphasises with more force than ever the complainants which have so frequently been made that those contributing, directty or indirectly, to the Fund have for many years past been given no voice in the periodical election of the Stewards and have been supplied with no proper means of knowing what sums have ben received and how they have been administered. The above statement is,

NOT OF COURSE, A BALANCE SHEET.

for it gives no details of expenditure other than that on prizes. Moreover, we understand that it refers only to the big annual meeting, not to the extra meetings, also managed by the Stewards. The debt balance of Rs 3,000 is, however, on all the meetings combined. Thus the statement, as published is useless for ascertain. how the Fund generally has been administered; but ti furnishes sufficient evidence to show how the resources derived from the annual meeting have year by year diminished. If the figures of receipts be added up, it will be found that the total sum paid to the Fund during these four years in connection with the annual meeting was close upon a lakh of rupees, of which Rs. 29,150 was received from patrons of the sport in the shape of donations, and Rs 45,975 was received from owners of horses in the shape of entrances In view of these facts we need hardly repeat what we have said so many times before, namely that the Stewards owed it as a duty to donors and owners and those who in any way supported the Fund to hold a business meeting once a year at least, and thereto render some account of their Stewardship.

BUT THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE.

At the same time, and contrary to precedents in such matters, the Stewards have constituted themselves a kind of close and permanent corporation, subject to no periodical election or extraneous control and filling vacancies amongst themselves by their wn selection. We will not especulate on the share which this unsatisfactory condition of affair may have had in the annually decreasing support that has been given to the sport that they have at heart,—as shown in the above statement. But we will say this much, that the Stewards would have been able to make this appeal "in forma pauperis" withfar more confidence and with far better chance of success, if they had been able to say that their system of administration had been annualy endorsed and approved by donors and owners and other supporters of the Fund, and that therefore their supporters and not themselves must be wholly responsible for any decline of interest in the sport. Moreover, this much is certain, we think, namely, that had it been generally known that the receipts were thus diminishing year by year, many of those interested in the sport would have been induced to give more largely and would have influced others to give their support. It is to be hoped, we repeat, that the sum required will be forthcoming from those interested in racing in this part of India; but it is also to be hoped that the opportunity will be taken to put the whole management of racing on a more proper and businesslike footing in the future.

MAJOR the Hon. William Chambre Rowley and Major Wilford Neville Lloyd, late Royal Artillery have been appointed to her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain Henry J Wallack and Captain William C. Cunningham, retired upon half-pay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra presiding.

SALARIES TO GRADES OF TEACHERS.

The Corporation considered letter from the secretary, Joint Schools Committee requesting their sanction, to the modifications proposed in the rates of salary to be given to the various grades of teachers in the service of the committee.

The necessary sanction was given.

MAHOMEDAN TEACHERS FOR URDU SCHOOLS.

The Corporation resolved, as asked for by the Joint Schools Committee, to amend the by-law so as to empower the committee to employ Mahomedan teachers for Urdu schools, female teachers for girls' schools, and University men for giving instruction in English classes attached to some of the Municipal schools on pensionable pay, though they might not hold certificates of qualification as trained teachers.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given for the grant of Rs. 84,500 from surplus cash balance to meet the amount of half year's interest from the 1st March 1899 on the temporary loan of Rs. 25 lakhs taken up from the Bank of Bombay.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved in accordance with notice of motion that a committee consisting of Messrs. Shroff, Roughton, MacDonald, Muller, and Cuffe be appointed to consult with the Commissioner as to the best steps to be taken for the improvement of the Victoria Gardens. He remarked that at the present time there was great room for improvement both in the zoological and the botanical sections of the Gardens. What they really wanted was that a small committee of a temprary character should act in a measure for the Commissioner, make recommendations to him, and above all to visit the Gardens periodically.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

On the suggestion of Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, Mr. Cuffe added at the end of his proposition the words "within the limits of the budget grant for the Victoria Gardens," and the proposition was carried.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by Dr. DeMonte, it was resolved that the whole Municipal Schedule be referred to the Committee appointed by the Corporation's resolution No. 9427, dated the 19th January 1899, for inquiry and report with a view to retrenhment and economy, excepting that portion of it already referred to this committee.

OPEN SPACES IN THE FORT.

Mr. Cuffe in accordance with notice moved that in the opinion of the Corporation it was highly undesirable that any of the open spaces in the neighbourhood of the Fort and Marine Lines used at any period of the year for recreation purposes should now be encroached upon for building; and that President be requested to address Government on the subject and ask for an assurance that such areas would be preserved for the use of the public. He said that his proposition was due chiefly to the anxity which was felt largely by the public that the few remaining areas of recreation grounds were to be built upon. The Corporation as watching the interest of the various communities of this city should take the earliest opportunity of making a representation to Government on the subject of the encroachment of those areas. The existing open areas in Bombay were wholly inadequate for recreation purposes as they at present stood. The City Improvement Trust proposed to encroach upon the open spaces in the Fort and at the back of the Marine Lines by having them built upon. They might be told that the Cooperage, which was proposed to be built upon was not available for recreation, but was covered with tents for about eight months of the year, but in regard to that particular plot it might be said that if people residing in the tents were driven out of that place some other open space would have to be found for teem. If they closed their eyes to what was contemplated to be done, all that they would have as open spaces in the Fort would be the what was known as the Parade Ground and the Oval, which was closed up and was not to be used for recreation purposes. They were placed face to face with the possibility that unless they protested against these two solitary spaces being left to them, they would be deprived of the only recreation grounds available to them in the Fort. It was a question of vitel importance to every community in Bombay, and to every organization for sport, and if they failed to enter their protest against the encroachment of those areas no one would have to be blamed for it but themselves. He hoped that if the Corporation were to decide to make a representation to Government on the subject, evey community interested in the matter and all the organizations for sport would follow their lead.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji in seconding the proposition reminded the Corporation that this was not the first time they would approach Government on important subject of leaving spaces open for Bombay for the purpose of recreation. He had been at some pains to make inquiries as to the extent of the Esplanade in Bombay, and he found that just at the time when the ramparts were removed the Esplanade extended from the market down to very near the ApolloBunder occupying an area of 7,72,003 square yards. Portion of the Esplanade were then ruthlessly cut up and built upon about the year 1862 reducing its area to about 5,00,000 square yards. At that time the population of Bombay was not so large as at present. A former remonstrance on the part of the Corporation resulted in the Kennedy Sea Face being left open for recreation, and a similar protest against the open spaces in the Fort being built upon would, he was sure, be also attended with success.

Dr. Dinshaw Master enquired if it would not be better to make themselves sure whether the representation should be sent to Government or to the City Improvement Trust, or both.

Mr. Hormusjee S. Chotia said that if high buildings were put up on the Kennedy sea face, the native gymkhanas would not only be swept off, but they will shut out the sea breeze from entering the town.

Mr. Cuffe said that when the City Improvement Act was passed, it was distinctly stated by those in charge of the Bill that Kennedy sea Face would not be built upon.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that he should be very sorry indeed if Mr. Cuffe's motion were restricted to certain areas. He thought that every inch of ground in the Fort should be most carefully preserved for fresh air and for recreation.

Dr. Viegas opposed the motion.

Mr. Shroff remarked that he congratulated the City Improvement Trust for finding in Dr. Viegas an eloquent advocate of its policy. But it was difficult to reconcile his position. They knew that the chief object of the Trust was to open up over crowded parts of the city, and for that purpose they launched into existence schemes involving an expenditure of three, to five crores of rupees. But here they found its advocate expressing views which would frustrate its object. He challenged Dr. Viegas if he knew anything about the congested localities in the Fort. As an old resident of the Fort, he (the speaker) knew that the people living in the Fort once enjoyed a certain amount of fresh westerly breeze, which was now shut out by a long row of beautiful buildings commencing from the offices of the Trust itself and ending with the large structure of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw. In his opinion it was a mistaken policy on the part of the authorities, who permitted the erection of those stately buildings which were known as the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. If any further buildings were allowed to be built in that locality, he thought the mistake would be aggravated. He knew that some negociations were going on between the Bank of Bombay and the Trust for the erection of a large pile of buildings just opposite Lord Reay's statue. He thought it would be a very great mistake indeed to grant the site to the Bank. Mr. Roughton remarked that the open spaces referred to in the proposition were now vested in the Trust and it would be better to submit their representation to the Trust as well. He therefore, suggested the addition of the following words after the words "Government," and to the City Improvement Trust.

With the permission of the meeting Mr. Cuffe added these words as suggested by Mr. Roughton.

Professor Muller disagreed with the policy of filling up the open spaces of the city.

Discussion was carried on by Messrs Sundernath, Dinanath Khote, Unwalla, Dr. Katrak, Wacha, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Mr. Cuffe having replied on the whole debate, the proposition was put to the vote and carried, Dr. Viegas being the only dissentient.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S ANTI-PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

Dr. Viegas moved that in the opinion of the Corporation Government might now fairly and reasoably be asked to bear the whole of the expenditure for the preparation of Professor Haffkine's anti plague prophylactic.

Mr. Wacha enquired if it was true as was stated in an upcountry paper hat the serum prepared by Professor Haffkine was a putrescent fluid and it caused harm to those who were inoculated with it?

Dr. Katrak said that he could state from personal observation and inquiry that the serum was absolutely pure and the statement referred to by Mr. Wacha had absolutely no foundation. The fault probably, lay in the use of the serum, which was as pure as it was efficaci us.

Mr. Kabraji said that it was true that Government sent the serum all over India all the expenses incidental to it must be wholly paid for by them.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the serum was sent not only all over India, but also to Africa and other parts of the world. Government paid a portion of the expenses

ALLEGED LEAKAGE FROM BHUNDARWAHDA RESERVOIR.

On the motion of Mr. Dhondy the Corporation resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to report at his earliest convenience the various sums of money spent from time to time by them to prevent the leakage from Bhundarwada Reservoir and with what results; whether the waste of water was still the same or had decreased; and what was the probable quantity of waste of water every day. Mr. Dhundy said that for aught he knew there was a waste of water which, of utilised, would bring the Municipality about 30 to 35 thousand rupees.

This concluded the business before the Corporation

THE NEW MAHARAJA OF DURBHUNGA.

AN INTERESTING PRONOUNCEMENT.

At the annual meeting of the Zemindari Panchayat held in Calcutta on February 9th the following speech was delivered by the Maharaja of Durbhunga. It will be read with interest as the Maharaja's first expression of his views on public topics and as indicative of the attitude it is his intention to assume:—

Maharaja, Raja and Gentlemen,—You have paid me a high compliment by electing me as your President in succession to my lamented brother. His loss is still so recent, and his connection with me was so intimate that I am sure you will not expect from me any long and detailed panegyric or any elaborate criticism of his life's work. That, at any rate, has survived, and I think it may be said that it speaks for itself. Let it be our aim to carry on his policy and to act in consonance with the principles which animated the whole of his public career. There is, to my mind, no greater mistake into which we Indians can fall than to imagine that independence and strength of character are incompatible with feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Raj. I suppose that there were few features of my brother's character more marked than these very qualities If he thought a measure was unwise, if he came to the conclusion that the facts of the case were not properly placed before Government and that they were acting upon, insufficient and one sided information, he did not hesitate to say so, and yet he was for nearly twenty years the trusted friend and counsellor of the Government, as well as the recognised spokesman of his countrymen on all social and political questions, And why? It was because he was scrupulously careful to remember that opposition and criticism were of two kinds. He had no sympathy with a fractious and unreasoning spirit of hostility. He could not understand the frame of mind of those persons to whom nothing that the Government can do is right, no measure proposed by them calculated to be of public benefit, no motives underlying their action good and well intentioned.

AND HE WAS RIGHT.

To assume an attitude such as this is as mistaken as it is suicidal. The Government do not discourage criticism; on the contrary, they welcome it, but they ask—and I think we all agree that they are entitled to ask—that that criticism shall be well-informed, that it shall be reasonable and practical, that it shall observe the rules and amenities of ordinary political controversy, and, above all that its words should be so carefully weighed and chosen that they shall create ono feeling of hostility to Government in the minds of the ignorant or uneducated. There was no one gentlemen, as I am sure you will join with me in affirming, who better understood these elementary propositions, than my brother. I call them elementary and call them so advisedly, for they are none the less the A B C of public life, as we practise it in India, because certain persons have apparently failed to grasp their purport. Party Government in the English sense of the word, is a misnomer in this country. It does not exist, and. it is absurd to behave as if it did. But it is equally absurd to assert that independent opinion is not tolerated or opportunity given to the people to ventilate their grievances. When you consider what is the position of the governing class in this country, when you reflect upon the differences of race, religion, language and customs, I think you will not dissent from me when I say that enlightened and respectful criticism must always, from the very nature of the case, be welcomed and

CONSIDERED WITH ATTENTION BY OUR RULERS;

but it must be done in the proper way. I know of nothing more lamentable than the idea which seems to have taken root in some quarters that civility is synonymous with servility, and that the louder and more unrestrained the agitation, the greater the prospect of success. It is not my view of the duties of a public man in India; on the contrary, I would say:—Verify your references, marshal your facts, be practical in your suggestions, avoid personality and bitterness, give the Government the credit of possessing the same motives by which you believe yourselves to be actuated. But that is not all. If you think the Government are right on a particular matter and the public wrong, be honest and straight forward enough to say so, in spite of the clamour of the factious and self, interested. These, gentlemen, are some of the principles upon which my brother worked, and they are the principles by which I propose to be guided to the best of my ability. I shall look to you gentlemen who represent the landed interest in this province and who have perhaps a larger concern in the welfare and prosperity of the country than any other class, to give me your

CO-OPERATION AND SUPPORT.

If we have at any time grievances, which in our opinion requires redress, let us avoid declamation and empty denunciation, and let us substitute for them soundness of judgment and a proper sense of relativity. I am confident that in such a case we shall gain for more by a sober and practical exposition of our claims than by any turgid and impassioned appeals to sentiment and prejudice. The "Johukm-wallah" is as undesirable a member of society as the blind and fanatical opponent. There is always a middle course, and it is along that course that, mindful of my brother's noble example, I propose to steer the Zemindari Panchayet so long as you are kind enough, gentleman, to entrust me with the helm. We can be loyal servants of the Queen without being sycophants, and we can be patriots without being demagogues and revolutionaries. Situated as the people of India are, it should be the function of every intelligent and educated citizen to assist and advise the Government and to take care that the views of every section of the community are adequately represented and placed before those in authority. If it can be said of me hereafter that I have tried to do my duty to the country and to Government, and have followed however feebly, in my brother's footsteps, I shall deem that I have met with more then my reward.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

In the new warrant of precedence for India published last week, there have been various changes of posts made, but the main purpose is to bring the orders up to date. The old Warrant was issued so far back as November 1877; and since then many "ex tempore" notifications have had to be issued by the Home Department to meet the abolition of some posts and the creation of others. Thus in place of two local Commenders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay there are now four Lieutenant Generals Commanding; Burma has a Lieutenant Governor instead of a Chief Commissioner; Lahore, Rangoon and Lucknow each boast of a Bishop; while in the North West Provinces, Punjab and Burma there are Legislative Councils where before none existed. We need not go through the list in detail, but may state a few of the changes. There are no alterations in the order of precedenc from No. 1 to No. 9 beginning with the "Governor-General and Viceroy," and ending with the Ordinary Members of His Excellency's Executive Council. No. 10, however, is the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies instead of the Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay; the Lieutenant-Generals of Commands come 14th on the list. The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is ranked with Chief Commissioners, first class Residents, and A. G. G.'s in Rajputana and Central India; the Chief Judge of a Chief Court is given a special place all to himself, No. 17; which causes military officers above the rank of Major-General and Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council each to go down a step. The Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon and Lucknow are placed No. 20, and Secretaries to the Government of India fail to place No. 21 instead 19. Vice Chancellors of Indian Universities drop from No. 25 to No. 28; while Judicial Commissioners rise from No. 31 to No. 26. A special place, No. 85, is given to Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay, and Financial Commissioners, Punjab and Burma; all these officials are given a step up the ladder of precedence. After No. 28 come the "First Class" and at the head are placed Civilians of thirty years standing, instead of thirty-one years as heretofore, Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown appear for the first time in this class as do also the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, and Opium Agents, Benares and Bihar; Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments; and Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s, 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE STRANGE STORY OF VISCOUNT HINTON.

FROM ORGAN-GRINDER TO EARL.

The death was announced on January 24, at his town residence, 60, Queen's Gate, of Earl Poulett, at the age of 71.

The death of Earl Poulett will, in all probability, lead to a cause celebre, for, as is well-known, the title and estates are claimed by two persons. One is the son of the late Earl's third wife. The other is a person who has long been a familiar figure in the streets of London. What Londoner has not seen Viscount Hinton, trundling along a very reputable barrel organ, or grinding sweet music in favourable pitches? His organ bears the legend: "I am Viscount Hinton, eldest son of Earl Poulett. I have adopted this as a means of earning a living, my father having refused to assist me through no fault of my own."

The Viscount is a rubicund gentleman, none too well dressed, but of pleasing manners. He gained much sympathy and a modest harvest of pence, and his story never failed to move his audiences. Wise in his generation he was always ready to pour forth his romantic story. This we are able to place before our readers with some fulness. We cannot ourselves vouch for its accuracy, but it was taken down from Viscount Hinton's own lips some years ago.

MARRIAGE BY BET.

Fifty years ago or more, William Poulett, the Earl who has jus died, then a lieutenant in the 2nd Foot, had but a remote expectation of ever succeeding to the earldom, Between him and the coronet there were no fewer than six lives. Yet few men, even without hereditary responsibilities, ever chose their wives in so strange a fashion as that followed by Lieutenant Poulett. The story, in one or other version, is well-known. The versions differ in many things. They all agree in this, that the present Earl's first marriage was the result of a bet. The most generally accepted story is that the lieutenant and his brother-officers being at mess one day at Portsmouth, fell into a foolish conversation, in the course of which Lieutenant Poulett, being either dared to do it by his messmates, or impelled by the pressure of poverty, accepted a wager of £500 that he would marry the first girl whom he met in the street after leaving the room. It so happened that the first woman whom he met was a pilot's daughter, whom he had seen before in Ireland, but whom, until that date, he never had dreamed of marrying. The young lady was of moderate education, and of not unpleasing appearance. The question of her fitness or unfitness for the position to which he destined her, ranked nothing compared with the bet. He had won his bet, and had £500 in hand as a premium upon his bride. In such strange, light-hearted fashion was the most important function of life undertaken by the two people whom Lord Hinton grew up to regard as his parents.

MARRIAGE AND AFTERWARDS.

Miss Elizabeth Newman was a Roman Catholic. Lieutenant Poulett was a Protestant. They were married by the Registrar. After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Poulett went over to Dublin where his regiment was stationed. Lieutenant Poulett established his bride in his quarters without acknowledging that he was married. The scandal got abroad that Lieutenant Poulett was keeping a mistress in the barracks and in due time the Colonel called upon Mrs. Poulett to inform her that her position was irregular, and that no officer could be allowed to keep a mistress in his quarters. "Mistress" cried the bride indignantly, "who are you talking to as his mistress? I am the lawfully married wife of Lieutenant Poulett," and there and then produced before his commanding officer the marriage lines. He retired discomforted, leaving Mrs. Poulett in a state of blazing indignation. When her husband came in, his wrath also mounted high. The exposure was ignominious and cruel, and he resented it, according to his wife's story, by beating her savagely, and turning her adrift. What actually passed no one knows, but she always told her son that the scene was very violent. There were fierce reproaches, bitter recriminations, and in the end a resort to that argument of force which disposes of all taunts with such unanswerable eloquence. Mrs. Poulett had only been a bride a few months when this contretemps cut short her married life. For some time she was at a loss what to do. But, like most deserted wives, she came back to her mother at Portsmouth. There she gave birth to a boy, the present Viscount Hinton. Thus entered upon the stage of the world the little heir, at the seventh remove, to the earldom of Poulett, to the entailed properties in Somerset and Dorset, to the patronage of various livings, to the family seat at Chard and Are, and, above all, to the hereditary title and privilege of legislating for the British Empire.

"VISCOUNT HINTON'S" BIRTH.

William Poulett, who was christened in affectionate remembrance after the name of the man who married his mother, was born just six months and eight days after the marriage. On this state of facts various questions of course arise. It is contended by Viscount Hinton that no question was ever raised during his mother's lifetime as to the legitimacy of her boy, If the Earl had doubts, such is the line of argument, they would have risen immediatly the birth of the child was announced, and he would have expressed them there and then to the wife from whom he had already separated himself; he would not have continued to pay her allowance, much less would he have increased her income year by year after the boy reached a certain age.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

After the contretemps about his wife at Dublin matters were so unpleasant for Lieutenant Poulett that he exchanged into another regiment, where the affair of the pilot's daughter was not so well-known.

In his new regiment he was ordered out to India, and served through the Mutiny. After his return he quitted the army, and took to riding horses. During these vicissitudes the lives which stood between him and the Earldom began to dwindle. Little Willie Poulett was brought up by his mother as best she could. When he was old enough to be sent to school he was packed off to Portsmouth,

At last, when his father succeeded to the Earldom, his mother's allowance was raised and he was sent to a boarding-school near London. The place chosen was the French and English College, at Merton.

Here Willie Poulett, now known as the Hon, William Poulett, Viscount Hinton, remained until he was eighteen. At the age of eighteen Lord Hinton left school. His mother, since the accession of her husband to the title, had left Portsmouth and come to town. She was devoted to her only child. Unfortunately he had not enough money to go to the university, and too much to be apprenticed to a trade. His mother did for him what many mothers do under similar circumstances—namely, the worst thing she could do. She kept him at home doing nothing, and allowed him 50s. a week pocket money. He fell in with Miss Sheppy and married her in 1869.

HE GOES ON THE STAGE.

It is not surprising that, considering the profession of his wife, an actress, the time he spent behind the scenes, and his aptitude for the drama when a schoolboy, he turned his attention to the stage. He was not yet twenty, and without training. He made several applications, but at last he succeeded in obtaining an engagement as "responsible utility" at the Garrick Theatre, Leman-street, Whitechapel. With Whitechapel he had connection by marriage, but notwithstanding this it did seem somewhat incongruous for a viscount, the heir to a famous earldom, to make his debut as an actor in Leman-street Whitechapel. The young lord, however, was philosophical in his way. He must make a beginning somehow and somewhere. So he welcomed the opening afforded by Mr. Smythe and Miss Ellington, who had taken the Garrick, and began to play as Sweeney Todd in "The Fleet-street Barber," receiving the salary of 25s. a week. He took the stage name of Willie Deane. Four nights he played with fair success. But on the fifth occurred an accident which brought his dramatic career to a sudden stop. He fell down a stage trap. The scar still shows through the stubbly beard. For three months he could not eat anything, but was kept alive by being fed with a spoon. Before he recovered from this contretemps he was knocked down on Westminster bridge by a passing vehicle, but fortunately he escaped without serious injury. But, what with one thing and another, fate did not seem to be propitious for his first attempt to earn an honest penny.

Under the evil star which seems to preside over the Earldom of the Pouletts there was no rejoicing when a son and heir was born to Lord Hinton. Baby came on April 1st, 1870.

FATHER AND SON.

When Lady Poulett last received her allowance she had signed her engagement not to molest her husband in any way at any time, and she had also undertaken on behalf of her son that until he was twenty-one Lord Poulett should not be in any way annoyed by his son and his heir. When Lord Hinton completed his twenty-first year his mother told him to go and call upon his father. Lord Hinton, nothing loath, put on his best suit of clothes and made his way to 3, Buckingham-gate, where his father, the Earl then resided. He gave his name to the servant and asked to see Lord Poulett. The servant returned saying that Lord Poulett was dressing. Would Lord Hinton call a little later? "Certainly," said the young lord, and went off for a stroll. In a short time he returned, rang at the bell, and sent in his name. The answer came back, "Lord Poulett has gone out."

There was to be no meeting between father and son that day. Lord Hinton returned and told his mother of his attempt and of its failure, and there for some time the matter rested.

Lord Hinton subsequently saw his father at his father's request. It was in the following year, after his mother's death. He was living with his wife at 23, Gilbert road, Kenningtonlane. She was fulfiling an engagement at the South London Music Hall when he was startled by receiving a letter from his father. It was brief, and to the point. It ran something as follows:

Army and Navy Club.

Earl Poulett's compliments to Lord Hinton, and will he be kind enough to call upon him to-morrow at eleven o'clock, at 11 Victoria-mansions Victoria street?

Lord Hinton promptly obeyed. Next morning, dressing himself as neatly as his wardrode permitted, he placed his wife in a cab and drove off with her to see his father. She had not been invited but he though it well to have her handy in case his father asked for his daughter-in-law.

THE ONLY INTERVIEW.

Arriving at Victoria-mansions, Lord Hinton was shown upstairs. In the entresol in the first room he met his father for the first time. His impression of the Earl is that he was then a good-looking man of middle height, inclined to be stout. He was well dressed, and his address was somewhat haughty. Without preliminary parley the Earl broke the ice by suggesting that he should go abroad.

Lord Hinton said that he objected to do so.

Lord Poulett then suggested that he should drop his title, remarking that titles were very expensive to keep up.

Lord Hinton demurred somewhat. The idea was novel, and he did not see the advantage to be gained by dropping it.

"Well, you will think it over," said the Earl.

Lord Hinton consented. Consent committed him to nothing, and it would have been unreasonably obstinate to refuse even to think. Besides, he wanted money. His father divined as much, and asked him straight out,

"You want some money?"

"Yes."

"Very well; go to Mr. Annesley, my solicitor, and he will relieve you."

After some further remarks the interview terminated. It had lasted twenty minutes, and had no been over-cordial. But it was satisfactory so far for Lord Poulett had by implication admitted his right to the title which he had asked him to drop for considerations of economy, and he had promised him an immediate supply of cash. That was not bad, and no one knew what might follow. Lord Hinton rejoined his wife in the cab, and they drove home. So terminated the first and only interview between the Earl and his son.

THE DEATH OF HIS MOTHER.

It was a serious matter for Lord Hinton in more ways than one when his mother died. He was alone His wife had never been to him what his mother was, and he felt his bereavement keenly. Here was a troubled life. Better had she remained a plain pilots daughter, and married among her own people than have had but a brief honeymoon, as a lieutenant's wife, and twenty years of widowhood as the deserted wife of an Earl. She was buried in the middle of August, 1871. Early in September the Earl of Poulett entered into the holy estate of matrimony with Miss Emma Johnstone, a lady who hailed from Brighton originally.

VISCOUNT HINTON AND THE DOWAGERS.

Lord Hinton had now no other means of livelihood beyond his wife's earnings—than the money which his father told him he could draw from Mr Annesley while he was thinking over the propriety of going abroad and of dropping the title.

However, when his father forsook him, a stroke of good luck befell him in the shape of some of his father's relations. Towards the end of 1871 he was introduced to the Dowager Countess Poulett his great-aunt. She was a character even for a dowager Possessed of an independent income of £2,600 a year she lived her own life as she pleased at 20, Hanover square, She was very kind to her great-nephew, and was immenlely interested in his little boy. The old lady showed her sympathy in a practical shape, allowing him from 20s. to £5 every week as she thought he needed it. Lord Hinton, was installed as a great favourite at Hanover Square.

The Dowager Countess introduced him to the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, who lived at 69 Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and to a Mrs. Poulett. All the three old ladies agreed that it was a monstrous shame that the Viscount should not be allowed a penny by his father, and, as is the manner of kind-hearted dowagers, they put their hands in their pockets and made up as far as they could for Lord Poulett's shortcomings. The Dowager Duchess even sent round the hat for him among her relatives, some of whom to this day remember being indented on for subscriptions to keep Lord Hinton going.

By this means 1872 was pretty well tided over, and Lord Hinton succeeded in making a fairly comfortable living, out of the compassion of his relatives.

THE ESTATES OF THE POULETTS.

In November, 1872, Lord Hinton and his wife turned their attention to the stage. He ran a company of his own which came to grief. He turned female impersonator; he played in the Halls, and with Mr. Alfred Wigan at the St. James's. Truly he played many parts. The estates of the Pouletts, according to the modern Domesday Book, are rated on a rental of £22,000 per annum. Lord Poulett's realm consists of some 11,000 acres of agricultura land on the borders of Somerset. The family seat is at Chard, where the Earl resides when not in town The estates used to be strictly entailed, and in the days of the entail Lord Hinton, supposing his title to be undisputed, might confidently calculate upon coming into possession of a snug little revenue of £22,000 per annum. But according to a lette which the Earl addressed to "The Times" in 1886r a certain disentailing deed was entered into before he came into possession of the estates by which the entail was broken. On the other hand, Lord Hinton asserts that this disentailing deed has never been registered, that the agreement which his father represents as a breaking of the entail was in valid inasmuch as one of the parties was a minor and could not legally assent to the transaction. Lord Hinton further contends that had not the estates been entailed, his father would have sold them in order to relieve the heavy pressure of monetary difficulties.

Whatever may be the verite vraie of the case, there is no doubt at all that Lord Hinton stoutly maintains that he has an indisputable title to the Poulett estates on the decease of his father, and that his father maintained as emphatically that he should never inherit a farthing his money or an acre of his land.

RAISING THE WIND.

Viscount Hinton decided to resort to the time-honoured expedient of heirs in distress, the familiar post obit. A post obit—to explain a term almost as well-known as post meridian—is a bond issued by an heir to property, conceding to the holder a lion on the estates after the death of the present possessor These bonds are constantly issued in endlessly varying amounts by impecunious gentlemen of great expectations and heavy debts. The only wonder is that Lord Hinton had never thought of issuing them before.

For the first time in his life Lord Hinton had now come into possession of substantial means. He had £1,000 in his pocket, and an apparently limitless gold mine to draw upon when that failed. He was not an Earl, and he had not come into possession of his ancestral estates, but he was a Viscount and by the agency of the Hinton bond he was able to anticipate the joys of ownership. How, then, did he acquit himself in his new position? Alas! if the truth must be said he acquitted himself even worse than heretofore. He says he went the pace madly. While Lord Hinton was thus pursuing the even tenour of his way and living on his post obits, Emma Johnson, the Brighton lady whom his father had married almost as soon as the breath was out of the body of his first wife, had died without issue. Lord Poulett married again. According to Debrett, the lady who became the third Countess was a Miss Rose de Melvill, daughter of Henry de Melvill, Esq. Meanwhile, the father, not less than the son, was in considerable pecuniary straits. His speculations on the turf were not lucky. As for Lord Hinton, he made some mistake or other in his further endeavours to raise the wind, which landed him in difficulties. But these cross-currents in his career may be forgotten. The end was that reputable barrel organ by which he has lived honourably ever since:

A legal correspondent writes.—The story of Earl Poulett's amour with Miss Newman is not likely to end with his death. Although there is no property or money from any point of view in dispute, the present rival claimants to the Earldom can fight for the title if they choose, and have the money. In the late Earl's re-settlement of his property and money before Miss Newman's death made many years ago with the then Earl when he was Captain Poulett, and not Earl but only heir expectant, everything was settled away from any issue possible by Miss Newman, and in order to defeat any claims of Miss Newman's son the present claimant. Earl Poulett, or otherwise, whatever he may be. It was in pursuance of this view that an action in "perpetuation of testimony" was instituted and heard in the Chancery Division of the High Courts about ten years ago. The action was taken in case certain witnesses then alive should die before the case of the title was heard; their testimony is now recorded, and they were cross-examined by the claimant, Earl Poulett, then called Viscount Hinton. It will be seen therefore that all heirs through Miss Newman married by Captain William Poulett were excepted in the succession to the Poulett Earldom estates by the disentailing deed executed by the late Earl before he attained the title. Viscount Hinton or Earl Poulett, the organ-grinder, will have to therefore fighting either for the phantom of a title to the Earldom, and nothing more, or leave the matter alone. Yet the fact remains, he was born in wedlock, ingremio legis, so to say, but could not according to the late Earl have been his legal father's son. This was why his father the late Earl deserted him and his mother as soon as he the late Earl, saw he was nearing succession to the Earldom. It is not generally known that at its initiation "Viscount Hinton," the organ-grinder, was Chairman of the London Provident Association under the direction of the famous "Baron Profumo," the inventor of the institution. What would happen if the present claimant, Vissount Hinton or Lord Poulett, endeavoured to take his seat in the House of Lords may be imagined, but it is pointed out that on such occassions two peers would have to introduce "the claimant" to a seat. Who would they be? In any case it is now said authoritatively the Poulett family will have the matter of the right to the title decided at a date perhaps five years hence (when the late Earl's son is of age), in the Law Courts, and meanwhile "chaos."

MANCHESTER IN 1785.

The Manchester of 1785 was a very small place compared with the Greater Manchester of to-day, but it bulked large in the eyes of the eighteenth century. More than a century ago there appeared "A Tour in England and Scotland in 1785," by "An English Gentleman" (London, 1788). He made many shrewd observations as to Birmingham, Liverpool, and other places which he passed on his way to Scotland. Coming from Derbyshire, where he saw Arkwright's famous mill at Cremford, which was then a novelty, he reached Manchester on the first day of June. The account of the town, then beginning to feel the effects of the expanding cotton trade, deserves to be quoted in full:—

Tuesday, 31st May.—Leave Chapel-in-Frith, and ride through Whaley and Stockport to Manchester. After ascending the hill above Whaley the face of the country assumes a new and more pleasing aspect, being changed from rugged rocks and lofty mountains to fertile vales and beautiful woods. The whole country for a great many miles round Manchester is exceedinly well cultivated and fertile. This town is old, and of large extent; and in the skirts of it you are struck with the apperance of many elegant houses. But on the whole, it is not so large or so well built as Birmingham. The road from Stockport to Manchester, a stretch of nine miles, is paved.

Wednesday, 1st June.—Manchester.—Notwithstanding what I have said of the town of Manchester the industry in the manufactures carried on here and in the neighbourhood

CANNOT FAIL TO EXCITE THE MOST AGREEABLE EMOTIONS

in the minds of all Britons. And, if it be inferior to Birmingham in respect of extent and of building, it is superior to it in point of police or internal regulation, and also in the style or mode of living. The population of this great town is not less than 75,000. There are not so many people of middling fortunes as in Birmingham, but there are more persons who have great fortunes, a circumstance which is to be accounted for, from the nature of the Manchester manufactures, which cannot be so well carried on as those of Birmingham by tradesmen of small capitals. The manufacturers of Manchester live like men of fortune, which indeed they are.

The greatest part of the people are engaged in some useful art, but principally in finishing the goods that are manufactured in the neighbourhood. The mills which I have before mentioned prepare the cotton for the weavers, and Manchester completes the work. From hence the goods are carried to every part of the world, the conveyance of these being greatly facilitated by the communication which the canals afford with the sea, on either side of the island. Manchester is the best regulated town in England, though, like Birmingham, it is

NOT GOVERNED BY MAGISTRATES OF ITS OWN,

or a town council, but by the gentlemen of the town, who are at great pains to establish order and good manners among the lower people, by good regulations. The people, again, being mostly weavers, and consequently orderly and domestic, are very tractable, and susceptible of good government. The workhouse here pays better, I believe, than any in England. The poor inhabitants earn, on an average, fourpenee a day, though in many others they scarcely gain a farthing.

The streets are paraded every Sunday, during the time of divine service, by constables, who take all straggling persons into custody, Disorderly houses are searched once in every eight or ten days, about nine or ten o'clock in the evening, care being taken not to let it be known when the search is to be made. And, as all this is done not by trading justices and other fellows in office, but by gentlemen, it answers the purpose of preserving order, without bustle, expense, or oppression.

The spirit of enterprise is extended, in Manchester, from manufactures and commerce to mechanical invention, and from thence to philosophy in general. They have, in this exemplary community, a philosophical society, who pursue literature and science with all the ardour that is natural to new establishments; and also a music-room and regular concerts, ornaments of which no other manufacturing town in England can boast. When the manufacturers of this kingdom were in danger of suffering by the Irish propositions the town of Manchester took the lead in opposing them, and contributed twice as much as all the kingdom besides to the support of the manufacturers who espoused their cause. It is remarkable that in this elegant and well-regulated town the inns are the most inconvenient, incommodious, and in all respects the worst that can be well imagined. The hotel is indeed better, though not by any means very good; nor will it at all serve the purpose of travellers who stop on their journey only for a short time.

THE WOMEN OF MANCHESTER,

and indeed of all Lancashire, are esteemed handsome and in this respect the title of witches may be bestowed on them without great impropriety. After this he describes a visit to Worsley by the packet boat on the Bridgewater Canal, and notes that the miners work only eight hours daily.

If it be asked who was the "English gentleman," the first reply is that he was Thomas Newte, who published a second edition of his book in 1791, but a second answer must be that Newte was a sort of literary "Mrs. Harris." The name was used by William Thomson, LL.D., an able and well-read Scotchman, who, resigning the ministry, settled in London in 1783, and for more than thirty years wrote books and contributed to periodicals on a wide variety of topics. Dr. Parr, whose opinion is well worth notice says that "Newte's 'Tour' is a work replete with profound research and useful information."

SCULPTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. RHODES' STATUE.

Mr. Rhodes has visited the studio of Mr. Tweed, to see how he is getting on with the panels representing Major Wilson's last stand, which are to be placed on some monster monolith amid the ruins of Zimbabwe. How true it is that one never knows what a London wall conceals behind it! One goes into a Chelsea mews, keeps out of the way of horse's legs, thumps at a stable door, waits half-wondering whether one hasn't come to the wrong place. Stable door opens, and lo! one is far away in South Africa at least in imagination. With the top of his head touching the skylight, stands Rhodes Africanus himself, colossal, twelve foot high, in dirty brown clay; all scored and scratched, with knives or whatever the sculptor calls his tools. It is the unfinished article, but the great Imperialist is there. Some strong-headed person, splashed and splattered with white and other colours, is perched up aloft, dabbing lumps of soft stuff on to Colossus's left side, casting now and then a look at a tiny figure, which is also Mr. Rhodes. He sat for the whole during the intervals of the Commission, and very striking is the result. The statue is for Buluwayo, whose citizens commissioned it. Winding our way through casts, pots, buckets, and a miscellaneous assortment of properties, we get a view of two of the stirring panels which are destined for Zimbabwe, amidst whose historic ruins they will be placed, and ever commemorate that famous stand of Major Wilson and his thirty-five gallant men against the bloody braves of Lobengula, by the Shangani River in 1893. The panels, which are high up on the wall, are fourteen feet long by seven feet high, and give a most dashing representation of Wilson with his men leaving camp in search of Loben, who got them in ambush, and slew the lot. Of Course, Wilson is the most conspicuous figure, a splendid man physically, with the face, thews and limbs of a real fighter. "Pickets of civilisation" they call these pioneers of Mashonaland, Some are on horseback, others are afoot, in the picturesque uniform of the Company's troopers. With their rifles, bandoliers, soft wide awakes cocked a little on one side, riding boots, spurs, shirt sleeves rolled up, they are obviously ready for anything. The soldier who poses as a model is here, busy at some detail. He stood, or sat on horseback, for each of the thirty-five, the faces having, of course, been modelled from photographs of the dead men. Mr. Tweed says his horses took a real pleasure in posing. The Company supplied him with all the weapons, clothes, and so forth, so that the groops should accurately represent to posterity these heroes whose deeds have called forth such worship. Mr. Tweed has still two panels to finish and he expects to have them all cast end ready to be shipped off to Buluwayo in eighteen months time. The colossal Rhodes will be done earlier. By the ways amongst the pieces in the studio I noticed a Dutchman, who, it seems, is one of the figures which he designed for the great panel which adorns Mr. Rhodes's house in Cape town. This represents the landing of the Dutch at the Cape in the seventeenth century.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st December 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32, 00	3,15,000	7,000	4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	188	4	271
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	30,36,224	55,12,368	1,66,371	87,14,963
Total for 26 weeks	31,68,224	58,27,368	1,73,371	91,68,963
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,327	3,12,898	76,562	5,12,787
Per mile of Ry. do.	73	187	46	306
Total to corresponding date do.	31,83,148	54,74,257	2,27,538	88,81,953

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 58,7879
Increase to date ... 2,84,010

LE BRAV GENERAL AND THE DUCHESS

The Duchesse d'Uzes has, I learn, prosecuted M. Yves Guyot for having associated Arthur Meyer with her in a photograph, and for having put into her mouth certain expressions concerning General Boulanger (writes the Paris correspondent of Map). The real truth about this remarkable and romantic episode in her life has never yet been told, for the simple reason that it is only known in its entirety to four people living—the Duchess, Arthur Meyer, Count Dillion, and the writer of these lines. It is not likely that any one of the four will divulge the secret, at any rate not for some years. Meantime, the prosecution reminds me of a really dramatic scene which was enacted in Portland Place just as the General was expected to return to France.

The Duchess was certainly not in favour of Boulanger's flight. Such is not her temperament. But Marguerite de Bonnemain, his mistress, favoured it, for obvious reasons. Thus Boulanger fled. On the day I refer to, the Duchess, weeping, implored the General to do his duty. Falling on her knees, she ejaculated: "General, for your honour, your country —I do not speak of myself—return." Keep faith with your friends. Suddenly Marguerite de Bonnemain entered, and in insolent tones said: Georges, I forbid you to listen to such counsel. It can only come from your enemies—the creatures of Constans. As if bitten by an adder, the Duchess started up, cast a scornful glance at the General's mistress, and disappeared. General and Duchess never met again; but her affection did not die. When Boulanger shot himself on Marguerite's tomb, it was only by a clever stratagem that she was prevented from attending his funeral.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, February. 16.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Maconochie, I C S on relief by Mr R P Barrow I C S to act as Political Agefft Akalkot, pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Bgdr-Genl O'M Creagh V C to be Political Resident, Aden in succession to Bgdr-Genl C A Cuningham

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar Second Class Subordinate Judge of Honavar, has been granted pr vilege leave on half salary for seventy-one days from the 3rd Jan 1899

Mr A E L Emanuel, I C S Asst Collr in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district

Mr Emanuel is also appointed under Sec 22 of the Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

Mr A L M Wood I C S Assit Collr and Forest Demarcation and Settlement Officer in the district of Thana is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district and is invested with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause a of Sec 260 of that Code

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, acting Huzar Depy Collr in the district of Sholapur is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Proceedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified

H E in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar to exercise the powers vested by Act XIII and 1859 ina Magistrate of Police

Azam Purshotam Balwant Ghanekar acting Head Karkun taluka Dhulia in the district of Khandesh is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F S P Lely I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy o State for India an extension of furlough for four days

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Tirithdas Metharam to act as sixth grade Depy Collr in Sind vice Rao Bahadur Sahjram Chandumal deceased pending further orders

Mr F J A Hill Asst Collr of Salt Revenue Bombay has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty

The services of the Re J C Mathew M A B D Chaplain Church of Scotland are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Atmashankar Tripurashankar Dave to act as Deputy Educational Inspr, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Chhabilram Daulatram Dixit or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Lieut Col C Monks I M S has been allowed by H M's Sec of State for India an extension of furlough up to the 5th April 1899

Lieut-Col C Monks I M S has been allowed by H Ms Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr S W Edgerley C I E I C S Secy to Govt Political Special Judicial and Legislative Depts is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and three days from the 22nd Feb 1899.

Asst Surgn C M Rodrigues has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Candy Dispensary Venguria with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Feb 1899.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Algar Mrs	George Elias	Plurto H
Allan Cecil Miss	George Mary Miss	Primadis Anton
Alvares N Dr	Gordon Robert V	Reynolds Alan
Anderson J	Hadland R P	Robert O G
Archer J J	Hahn Alfred	Roodrow James
Baboo Baynath Chowbey	Hard g Guy Mrs	Rudd Norman
	Harrington H S	Russell R P
Barnard Elsie Miss	Hartwall Miss	Samuel Max
Barry Hilda Miss	Harvey E J	Sarrow Maiwill W B
Berens Randolph Mrs	Henderson V C	
	Hockley E Mrs	Saunders T E
Bridges Albert Mrs	Holberg Adolf	Scott J
Brodsky Sophie Miss	Hunt Miss	Seidman Isak
	Kirkman Miss	Sen B B
Browne C H Rev	Knight Lolite Miss	Sharpe F S
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff	Lingi Marienaro	Smith Mrs
	Mackenzie R D	Stead R W
Cardoz Maria Mrs	Maritz M	Stirling Mr
Cattani F	Math ws Miss	Taylor M Mrs
Chatterton Dr	McCarton H Rev	Thomson Alexander
Clarke Chas B Rev	Mosse G Mrs	
Conmarell Carl	Naylor P	Vale Mrs
Curtis Miss	Nice J W	Vignam A Dr
Deronzier P	Nickols Harold	Watson S M Miss
Dickson D D	Norman J W	Watson W C
Dodd J	Overthrow J Mrs	Watts Mrs
Drucker Emilia Miss	Oviedo Francisco	Wearing Missl
	Patterson W Killey	Webster H R
Elmore John H	Pelite F	Whittle A J
Euring A Orr	Peterson C K	Wilson Temple Mrs
Field H C	Pilcher Sergt	Williams T J
Frere W H	Pillay C Rangasamy	Witkowski C
Gaetley W A		Wood A Ottiwell

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Lahore, Jacobabad and Ajmere a brisk fall at Raipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Sind and Rajputana and lowest at or about Raipur. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ahmednagar, and 10 at Akola and Bombay.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° above the normal in the North West Provinces and at Raipar and Nagpur, and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess in Central Provin es and at Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and the lowest 46° at Ajmere.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skins are partially clouded at Mangalore and Coimbatore.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the earth-north eastwards of Raipvr is in an unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Feb. 16.

Thursday: Pressure has increased very rapidly in Kashmir and rapidly in the Punjub, Upper Sind and Rajputana, and the secondary depression in East Punjab yestreday has completely filled up. Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Bengal and Bihar due to the transfer to that area of the primary depression. Pressure is in large defect in the area of the depression, which is hence of about the same intensity as on the previoue day. North-west winds have set in over the Punjab and North Western Provinces and South-West winds over Bengal. Skies have cleared in Upper India and are to-day free from cloud over the whole Indian area except Bengal and Assam where they are heavily clouded Light snow has fallen in Kashmir and light rain in upper Assam. Sibsagarh reports three tenths of an inch. Temperature fell seven degree yesterday in Rajputana, four degrees in Sind and the Punjab, and three in Gujarat, and increased five degrees in Chota Nagpur and two degrees in Bengal, Assam and Orissa. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours averaged five degrees in North-Western Provinces and Chota Nagpur four in Berar, Central India and the Central Provinces, three in Bengal and Orissa and two in Assam and Bihar. Temperature was three degrees in defect in South Madras and practically normal in the remainder of the Peninsula and Burma. Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Persia and is now normal. Fine weather prevails generally except in Bengal and Assam, where the skies are clouded, and some local thunder showers may fall during the day.

PURELY PERSONAL.

In this week's "Outlook" a correspondent tells once more Mr. Rhodes's story of the way in which Lord Rosebery, through him, gave the French Ambassador an unofficial intimation of what afterwards became Sir Edward Grey's declaration. Mr. Rhodes himself has already recited the story in one of his speeches. But the "Outlooks" correspondent adds one or two picturesque details. Mr. Rhodes is the speaker: Mr. Gladstone did me the honor to ask me to call on him. I went, and at that time as you know, Uganda was on the tapis. Mr. Gladstone told me he was dead against it. "Those dreadful missionaries, Mr. Rhodes" he said—"those dreadful missionaries are dragging us into all sorts of new complications and these complications I don't like. I dont find fault with you you give us no trouble but to this extention in Uganda I am opposed. Just then in came Lord Rosebery and in his nice way he took up Mr. Gladstone. I saw he could manage Mr. Gladstone, although Mr. Gladstone was opposed to Uganda. It was vital to us, because Uganda was my high road to Cario. But I knew I was alright. Mr. Gladstone was a very great leader. If he had a man in his Cabinet and a good man with any one decided conviction Mr. Gladstone would try to give in to that conviction rather than lose him. That was Lord Rosebery's case he would have left the Cabinet over Uganda, but Mr. Gladstone preferred not to lose him. And Mr. Gladstones I asked. How did he impress you. Oh Mr. Gladstone I must tell you another time. Mr. Gladstone, mused Mr. Rhodes. He was a very, very great gentleman."

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who arrived in London on Saturday, says Map is staying at his favourite hotel, the Burlington, in Cork Street, and the neighbourhood of the Burlington Arcade is once again full of enquiring callers, concession-hunters, bronzed Matabele pioneers, railway contractors, American patentees and the like. The grave butler who answers the private door of the Burlington Hotel, has, however, a nice discretion as to whom to admit and whom to refuse. Mr. Rhodes is really not difficult of approach, and though he is somewhat unconventional in his reception of strangers, he rarely sends away anyone who may be of use to him, or to whom he may be of use.

Here is a story of how Mr. Rhodes once found himself in a dilemma at Windsor. He had received a command to dine and sleep at the Castle, and in his usual casual manner he turned up at Paddington with no money in his pocket. Luckily, his private secretary, Mr. Harry Currey, went to see him off, bought his ticket for him, and gave him a couple of sovereigns as pocket-money, all the money he had with him. When dressing for dinner, Rhodes placed the money on the dressing-table, and forgot to pick it up when he went down. He dined, had a few words with Her Majesty, retired, smoked, and returned to his bedroom. To his astonishment, the money was gone!

The servants evidently had imagined that it had been, delicately enough, left there for vails, and quite appreciated the kindness. It was quite a natural assumption on their part, and may be a custom of the Castle. It was obviously impossible to explain and ask for the money back, and he knew no one at the Castle sufficiently intimately to ask for a loan. The next morning he was driven to the station in one of the Queen's carriages. Luckily, his return ticket was safe but he had not even a penny piece for a morning paper, and had to wait till he got to the Burlington Hotel to see the news!

Tall, straight as a lance, abrupt in manner, scrupulously clean-shaven, with keen eyes and cynical lips, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, Map tells us, is at once a notable and familiar figure in the life of Paris. A Burgundian of Semur, the retiring magistrate is a greate grandson of the great Francois Quesnay, who was for thirty years the trusted medical adviser of Louis XV., and his Queen, to say nothing of his being the close friend and associate of Diderot, d'Alembert Helvetius, Buffon, Turgot, Marmontel and Voltaire, and a political economist of such repute that Adam Smith would have dedicated the "Wealth of Nations" to him had he been alive at the time of its publication.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire is not only a lawyer by instinct and by career; he is a novelist by predilection, and achieved some years ago considerable notoriety by several remarkably poor productions. Under the pseudonym of Jules de Glouvet, he turned out a round dozen of novels, which were appreciated by that most "difficilet of critics, Jules Lemaitre, with a warmth of appreciation he must have been far from feeling. As a novelest, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire except on one occasion displayed nothing of the gall of his recent productions in the press. He saw everything "couleur be rose" and dipped his pen in the gooseberry syrup of a some what cloying idealism. However he could be nasty even as a purveyor of dreams for the Young Person. He wrote one novel, "Marie Fougere," in which he mauled the naturalistic school, and Zola (whom he loathed even then) with redoubtable virulence. He signed this waspish book with a dainty feminine name—Lucie Herpin. I believe that a play of his, "Le Pere," was played once at the Vaudeville. All his life he has chafed at the dignified self-suppression of the French "nublesse de robe" to which he belongs by career, and has hankered after the intoxicating publicity of the successful man of letters. His latest performances, therefore, have surprised none of those who knew him.

Among the characteristics that have made Lord Kitchener popular with British soldiers, is his jealous watchfulness for their interests in small things as well as big. It was shown throughout the recent campaign, and did not cease with active service. Medals are small things, perhaps, in the estimation of some civilians, but they are important to "Tommy," who naturally likes to wear the decorations that proclaim his part in stirring scenes while public interest is warm on the subject. Knowing this, Lord Kitchener took care that there should be no delay in issuing the Khedive's medal to regiments of the British Brigade. Omdurman was fought on September 2nd, and within five weeks from that date the Sirdar was presenting medals, with clasps for "Khartoum," to British Grenadiers at Wellington Barracks. Now, every soldier who took part in that campaign has received the Egyptain decoration to which he is entitled, but nothing is heard yet about an English medal.

A great contrast to Lord Kitchener's promptitude in distributing medals while soldiers have an opportunity of displaying them to appreciative eyes, is presented by the action of our War Office authorities, who almost invariably delay the issue of decorations to non-commissioned officers and men until a year or two after interest in a campaign has waned. Old soldiers will tell you they had to wait at least two years for their medals after the campaign in South Africa, Egypt, Eastern Soudan, and Burmah. In the intervals many had left the ranks, and passed to the reserve, so that they never had a chance of wearing their medals in uniform, sometimes the period of waiting has been much longer. The 7th Hussars have just received their medals for the last Matabele campaign which ended more than two years ago, but none have been issued yet to the local forces, who certainly took their full share of all the dangers and hardships. No excuse can be given for this dilatoriness, in which there is a touch of injustice, except the senseless routine which should be abolished at once.

MUNYON'S
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

ENDORSED by PRESS & PUBLIC.

Convincing Statements from Persons Who Declare They Have Been Completely Cured.

A LADY'S GRATITUDE.

Olivia Taylor, whose address is 30, Cambridge Street, Grosvenor Terrace, Camberwell, says:—

Sir,—Permit me to add my testimony to the many others which I have read. I have been a great sufferer to sciatica and rheumatism, and could get nothing to relieve me until I heard of your marvellous cures, and I have not quite finished one phial, and have lost all my pains. I am happy to say I feel quite another creature. I would not be without Munyon's remedy. I shall do my best to make its virtues known to all my friends. With grateful thanks, OLIVIA TAYLOR.

WAS COMPLETELY CURED.

Mr. N. Wyatt, of 32, Sheperd's Place, Grosvenor Square, says: I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Cough Cure. Two bottles completely cured a cough of long standing.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE prevents Pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price One Rupee.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

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CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own "manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming. For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls. For Rheumatism in Horses. For Sore Throats. For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks. For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs. For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs. For Cramo in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

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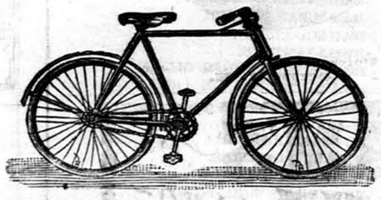

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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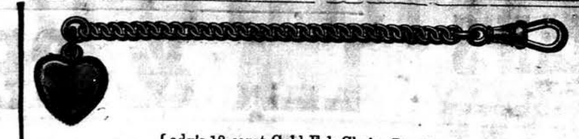

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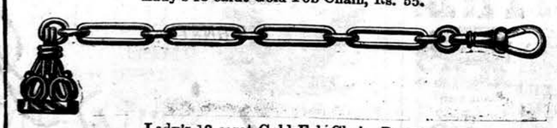

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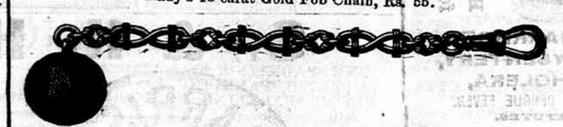

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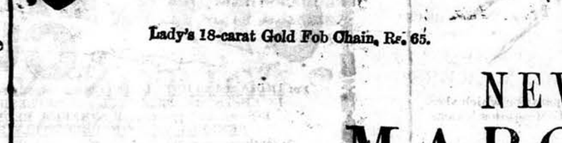

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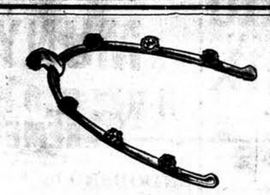

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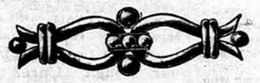

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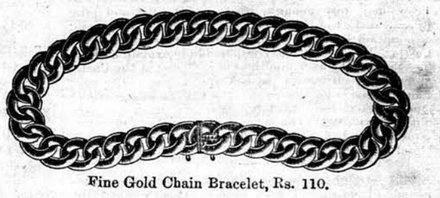

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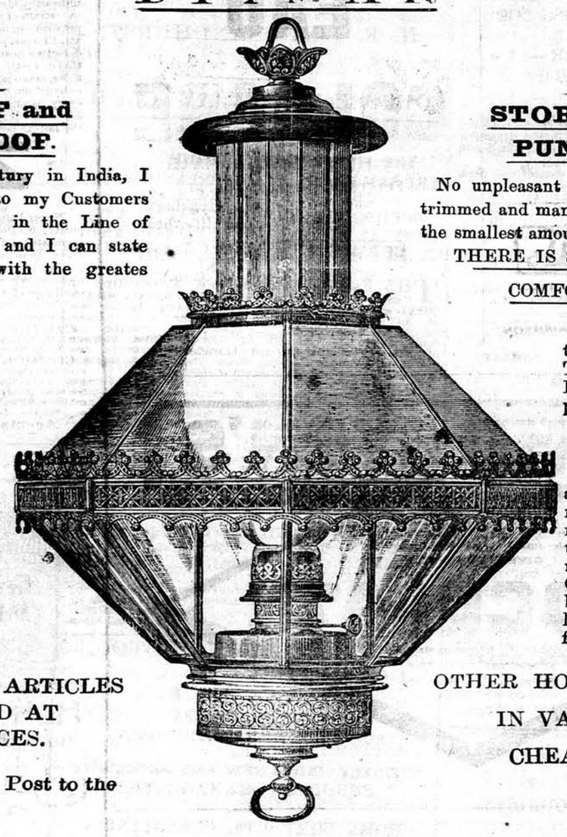

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No unpleasant odour, or great heat; are easily trimmed and managed by everybody, and consumes the smallest amount of Kerosine Oil.

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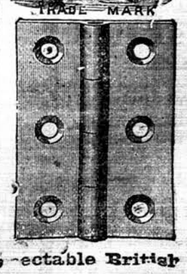

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